THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 175.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1808. [2 of Vol. 26.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER II.

ON THE TEA PLANT.

Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt.
Fluminibus salices, crassisque paludibus alni
Nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni;
Littora myrtetis lætissima: denique apertos
Bacchus amat colles: aquilonem et frigora taxi. *Virgil*, G. ii.

IN my first letter, which you deemed worthy of a place in your Magazine for August, I intimated my intention of resuming the History of Tea, with its introduction into this kingdom.

So far as authentic accounts afford us information, China and Japan are the only countries where it is cultivated for use, and hence we may conclude, that it is indigenous to one, if not to both, of them.*

About the year 1600 Texeira,† a Spaniard, saw the dried tea-leaves in Malacca, where he was informed the Chinese prepared a drink from this vegetable; and, in 1633, Olearius‡ found this practice prevalent among the Persians, who procured the plant under the name of Cha Orchia, from China, by means of the Usbeck Tartars. In 1639, Starkaw, the Russian ambassador at the court of the Mogul, Chau Altyn, partook of the infusion of tea; and, at his departure, was offered a quantity of it, as a present to the Czar Michael Romanof, which the ambassador refused, as being an article for which he had no use. §

It was first introduced into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in the 17th century; and a quantity of it is said to have been brought over from Holland about the year 1666, by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory; and it soon afterwards became known among people of fashion, and its use, by degrees, has become general. Anderson, in his Chronological Deduction of Commerce, remarks, that the first European author that mentions tea, wrote in the year 1590. But this subject had certainly been considered much earlier.†

Tea must, I think, have been introduced into England prior to the time ascribed to Lords Arlington and Ossory's return from Holland; for drinking tea, even in public coffee-houses, was not uncommon, as a duty of four-pence per gallon was laid on the liquor made and sold in all coffee-houses, so early as 1660. By an act made this year, the duties of excise on malt-liquor, cyder, perry, mead, spirits, or strong waters, coffee, tea, sherbet, and chocolate, were settled on the king during his life. Then it was that coffee, tea, and chocolate, were first mentioned in the statute-book. On the 29th of October, 1675, Charles II. dined with the corporation of London at Guildhall. At this feast the king afforded the citizens cause of animadversion, in which they indulged themselves so much to his dissatisfaction, and that of his *cabal* ministry, that a proclamation was issued on the 20th of December of the same year, for shutting up and suppressing all coffee-houses; "because in such houses,

* Some authors add Siam also. Vide Sim. Pauli, Comment. et Wilh. Leyl, Epist. apud Sim. Pauli Comment. Nich. Tulpii Observ. Medicin. lib. iv. cap. lx. Lond. 1641.

† Texeira, Relaciones del Origen de los Reyes de Persia y de Hormuz. Amberes, 1610, p 19.

‡ Adam. Olearii, Persianische Reise-Beschreibung, 1633, p. 325, lib. v. cap. xvii. p. 599, fol. 1656. Hamburg, 1698. Amstel. 1666, 4to

§ Fischer, Sibirische Geschichte, vol. ii. pp. 694, 697.

* L. Baptista Ramusio, le Navigazioni e Viaggi nelli quali si contienne la Descrittione dell' Africa, del Paese del Prete Joanni del Mar Rosso, Calicut, Isole Moluchese, la Navigazione intorno il Mondo. Vinet, 1550, 1563, 1588. 3 vols. folio, vol. 3, p. 15.

In 1590, this was translated into English by Giovanni Botaro, an eminent Italian author, and it is probably to this that Anderson refers.

and by the occasion of the meeting of disaffected persons in them, divers false, malicious, and scandalous reports, were devised and read abroad, to the defamation of his majesty's government, and to the disturbance of the peace of the realm." The opinion of the judges was taken on this great point of stopping people's tongues, when they sagely replied, "That retailing of coffee and tea might be an innocent trade; but as it was used to nourish sedition, spread lies, and scandalize great men, it might also be a common nuisance." However, on a petition of the merchants and retailers of coffee and tea, permission was granted to keep open the coffee-houses until the 24th of June next: and here the matter, after some admonition, ended.

After this long digression I shall conclude with some remarks on the cultivation of tea in our colonies, as proposed by your correspondents, E. N. and Phytophilus, to supersede the purchase of it from China; and in my subsequent, and perhaps last letter, advert to it, in a moral and political point of view.

This exotic shrub delights particularly in valleys, and on the declivities of hills, and upon the borders of rivers, where it enjoys a southern exposure to the sun, though it endures considerable variations of heat and cold, as it flourishes in the northern clime of Pekin, as well as about Canton, the former of which is in the same latitude with Rome; and from meteorological observations, it appears, that the degree of cold about Pekin is as severe in winter as in many parts of Europe. The best tea, however, grows in a mild temperate climate; the country about Nankin producing better tea than either Pekin or Canton, between which places it is situated: it is hence probable, that tea would thrive in many parts of the world of a suitable degree of temperature of climate; but how far the price of labour would admit of its becoming an object of trade, may be doubted, as well as, whether its cultivation would not exclude other articles, to greater loss than the gains of tea would compensate, as labour in China does not exceed a penny a day, which suffices to purchase rice for the daily consumption of its temperate native.

Phytophilus mentions the cultivation of tea in Jamaica: with this fact I am otherwise unacquainted, and I imagine that neither the climate, nor the price of labour, will ever render it a matter of profit. It appears to me best suited for the climate of the southern parts of Europe and America: but here future experience must determine.

About the year 1770 it was introduced into Georgia in America, but I believe its cultivation, as an article of commerce, has been abandoned. The ingenious author of Occalis (Mrs. Morton) in her poem of Beane-hill, in describing the products of this province, introduces the exotic of China:

Yet round these shores prolific plenty twines,
Stores the thick field, and swells the clustering vines;
A thousand groves their glossy leaves unfold,
Where the rich orange rolls its ruddy gold,
China's green shrub, divine Magnolia's bloom,
With mingling odours fling their high perfume.

TSJAA-PHILUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* POETIC ROMANCE *of* MARMION.

AS no effort ought to be wanting to prevent the vitiation of the public *taste* as well as *morals*, I desire, as a reader of the poem of Marmion, to enter my protest against that portentous prodigy. In the general effect of the composition it is unquestionably very inferior to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which is itself the production of a very wild and eccentric genius.

Of narrative, whether poetry or prose, the first requisite is perspicuity. But never surely was a tale either of joy or woe, wrapped up in such a veil of obscure and turgid phraseology. Never were incidents so ill-connected or so thinly scattered through the immense void of 500 pages. Amid the chaos of description and episode it is difficult to trace the progress of the story without bestowing upon it much more attention than such a trifle can be supposed to deserve. Let the admirers of this extravagant performance take the trouble of comparing it with the Palamon and Arcite of Dryden, in which every species of poetic excellence is displayed. An interesting tale is told with simplicity and elegance. The ornamented parts bear a just proportion to the whole; and the sympathy excited by the narrative gradually increases to the end. In Marmion the substance of the story is lost amidst a profusion of meretricious and gewgaw embellishments; and it exhibits much the same analogy to the finished and classic production of Dryden as Our Lady of Loretto to the Venus of Medicis.

The

The modern poet has not attempted to prefix an argument to the different cantos of his work, which might have been of some service in assisting his bewildered readers to make out his meaning. But the opening of the first canto furnishes a good specimen of the characteristic manner of the poet, who employs more than 200 lines in describing the entrance of Lord Marmion into the castle of Norham: and the author exclaims with much self-complacency

'Tis meet that I should tell you now
How fairly armed and ordered how
The soldiers of the Guard,
With musquet, pike, and morion,
To welcome noble Marmion
Stood in the castle yard, &c.

This threat, ludicrous as it may be deemed, is literally executed. Dryden, on the contrary, says, of the triumphal procession of Theseus and Hippolita into the city of Athens, on the victorious return of the Athenian prince from his Scythian expedition, an incident not less important, certainly than the entrance of Marmion into Norham—

" I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array,
Their shouts, their songs, their welcome by the way," &c.

But all these things Mr. Walter Scott would certainly have given us at full length; and there are modern critics who will undoubtedly applaud the modern poet for his superior taste and judgment.

What can we pronounce of such verses as the following, and much more of the same contexture, but that if they are admirable, the poetry of the old school must be execrable;

" They marshall'd him to the castle-hall,
Where the guests stood all aside,
And loudly flourished the trumpet-call,
And the heralds loudly cried—
Room, lordings, room for Lord Marmion
With the crest and helm of gold,
Full well we know the trophies won
In the lists of Cottiswold," &c.

I confess that the above passage appears to me to be the rival in burlesque excellence of another which succeeds it at no great distance, as chaunted by a northern harper rude.

" How the fierce Thirlwalls and Ridleys all,
Stout Willimondswick,
And hard-riding Dick,
And Hughie of Hawdon, and Will of the Wall,
Have set on Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh
And taken his life at the Deadmens Shaw."

Sir Hugh Heron, the governor of the castle, gives an invitation to Lord Marmion to bide with him some little space, " I pray you (he repeats) for your lady's grace, " Lord Marmion's brow grew stern." The governor, by way of diverting the discourse, takes a mighty wassel bowl, and calling upon Lord Marmion to pledge him, asks where he has left that page of his who used to serve his cup of wine, and whose beauty was so rare; and he intimates plainly his suspicion that this page was some " gentle paramour" in disguise. Marmion, scarcely able to suppress his wrath, replies, that he left him sick in Lindisfarn. But, returning taunt for taunt, he inquires whether the fair and sage Lady of Heron was gone on some pious pilgrimage? This was spoken in " covert scorn," for fame whispered light tales of Heron's " lovely dame."

The governor answered that she preferred Queen Margaret's bower, to the darksome fortress of Norham. Lord Marmion then informs Heron, that he is bound to the Scottish court to demand,

" Why through all Scotland near and far,
Their king is mustering troops for war."

And he desires, what might be supposed very unnecessary, a guide to conduct him to Edinburgh. This occasions much conversation. At length it is settled than an antient Palmer, lately from Jerusalem, who arrived the preceding night at Norham, shall be the guide. But how this " holy rambler," as he is styled, came to know the way better than Lord Marmion himself, is not explained. The Palmer is described as stately in mien, but his gaunt frame was worn with toil, his hair was blanched, his cheek was sunk, and his eye looked haggard. Early the next morning, Lord Marmion and his train set forward on his journey; and this is the whole of the scanty information we receive from the perusal of the first Canto, containing no less than five hundred and fifty-eight lines.

CANTO II.

The same breeze which swept away the smoke rolling around the castle of Norham, we are told, bore along the Northumbrian seas a gallant bark, bound from Whitby's cloistered pile to the abbey of Lindisfarn, situated on the verge of the holy isle of St. Cuthbert. On the deck was placed in a chair of state, the Abbess of St. Hilda, with five fair nuns, all of whom, the abbess herself and one of the nuns, the novice Clara (excepted) " who ill might

might pleasure share," appeared charmed with the delights of their voyage; the object of which was, in conjunction with St. Cuthbert's abbot, and the prioress of Tynemouth, to hold a chapter of the order of St. Benedict, " for inquisition stern," and strict, on two apostates from the faith, and if need " were to doom to death."

Sister Clare is described as young and beautiful, and having been betrothed to one now dead, or worse, who had fled dishonoured, she was bent to take the vestal vow. Those who lay prisoned in Cuthbert's isle were charged with practising against the mourner's harmless life.

On their landing at Lindisfarn, council was held in a dark and subterraneous aisle of the abbey " of life and death." Before the three judges stood the two delinquents. Of one it is said, that " a page's dress her sex belied." On her bosom appeared the badge of blue, Lord Marmion's falcon crest. This was Constance de Beverley, sister professed of Fontevraud,

" Whom the church numbered with the dead,
For broken vows and convent fled."

The other was a murderer clad in frock and cowl. The punishment to which they were doomed was to be immured in two niches built in the wall, where after consuming their slender meal of roots, water, and bread, they were destined to starve in dreadful solitude.

Previous to the execution of this horrid sentence, Constance in convulsive accents confessed her guilt " that listening to a traitor's tale, she had quitted her convent, and bowed her pride to accompany him in the habit of a page for three long years: till at length he saw young Clara's face, and knowing her to be the heiress of great estates, he foreswore his faith, and Constance was beloved no more.

The faith of Clara however was plighted to another lover, who was unjustly accused by the perjured Marmion of treason, and his success in a single combat with his rival De Wilton being supposed to prove the charge, the latter was condemned to lose both life and estate. Thus says the wretched Constance:—

" How false the charge, how true he fell,
This guilty pacquet best can tell."

On the issue of the combat, Clara fled to the convent of Whitby, " the hated match to shun;" but King Henry swore she should be Marmion's bride: as the only means of preventing which, Constance confessed that she had suborned the caitiff monk, destined to perish with her, to repair to Whitby, and destroy her fair rival with poisonous drugs. Abandoned to rage and despair, she thus proceeds:—

"And now my tongue the secret tells,
Not that remorse my bosom swells,
But to assure my soul that none
Shall ever wed with Marmion.
Had fortune my last hope betrayed
This pacquet to the king conveyed,
Had given him to the headsman's stroke,
Although my heart that instant broke."

After this horrid and disgusting recital, the infernal sentence was passed and furthermore carried into execution; the shriekings of despair sounding in the ears of the judges as they ascended to the light of day. Such is the strange information conveyed in the six or seven hundred lines comprised in the second Canto.

It is obvious to remark that the characters of Constance and Marmion are so detestably profligate and abandoned, that no art can repress the glow of indignation, or excite the slightest interest in their favour. The first is left to perish without any feeling of sympathy different from that which attends the fate of the vilest criminal, and the latter pursues his splendid course in defiance of the divine vengeance, and in contempt of human laws, the object of wonder and execration.

The canto is spun out to an immeasurable length by weaving into the scanty narrative, long and tedious descriptions of a Lady Abbess, a voyage, a monastery, a legend, a trial, a prophesy, and an execution; the far greater part of these details bearing no sort of relation to the fable, which is thus expanded as it were by the breath of the poet, into an airy nothing; a sort of gay and gaudy bubble, dazzling to the eye, but vanishing at the talismanic touch of rational criticism.

That this canto exhibits some beautiful specimens of the poetic art will indeed not be denied. The following passages may be cited as proofs.

" In Saxon strength the abbey frown'd,
With massive arches broad and round,
That rose alternate row and row,
On ponderous columns short and low:
Built ere the art was known,
By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alley'd walk,
To emulate in stone.
On the deep walls the heathen Dane
Had pour'd his impious rage in vain.

The

The portrait of Constance is also highly wrought:—

" Her look composed, and steady eye
Bespoke a matchless constancy:
And there she stood so calm and pale,
That but her breathing did not fail,
And motion slight of eye, or head,
And of her bosom, warranted;
That neither sense nor pulse she lacks,
You might have thought a form of wax
Wrought to the very life was there,
So still she was, so pale, so fair.
* * * * * * * * *
——The woeful maid
Gathering her powers to speak essayed:
Twice she essayed and twice in vain
Her accents might no utterance gain.
Nought but imperfect murmurs slip
From her convulsed and quivering lip.
At length an effort sent apart,
The blood that curdled to her heart,
And light came to her eye;
And colour dawned upon her cheek,
A hectic and a fluttered streak,
Like that left on the Cheviot peak
By Autumn's stormy sky.
And when her silence broke at length,
Still as she spoke she gathered strength,
And armed herself to bear.
It was a fearful sight to see
Such high resolve and constancy,
In form so soft and fair."

Had the whole poem been written in a strain equal or similar to the above, it would, to adopt the expression of a great critic, " have been in vain to censure, and useless to commend."

CANTO III.

At the close of the day, under the guidance of the Palmer, Lord Marmion and his train arrived at a village inn, were it was determined to pass the succeeding night. When assembled around the blazing hearth, the dark visage of the silent Palmer fixed its constant gaze on Marmion. More than once stern encountering glances passed between them. At length Fitz-Eustace, one of the company, was called upon for a song; the accidental subject of which awakened remorse in the breast of Marmion, who remarked, in terror concealed under the mask of smiles, that as Eustace sung, a death-peal seemed to ring in his ear, and asked what it portended? To which, the Palmer, breaking silence for the first time, replied, " the death of a dear friend." Here we are told that something in the tone or look of the Palmer struck so full upon the conscience of Marmion, that answer he found none. And well might he faulter, for by his aid, as it now comes out most aukwardly and inartificially, was Constance Beverley betrayed into the hands of the " stern priests," not we are indeed assured, as a victim but a slave.

" Dreary restraint, in convent strange
Would hide her wrongs and her revenge."

This, however, is a paltry pretext, as her betrayer must have known that a dreadful and fatal punishment awaited her.

A dismal conflict ensues in the bosom of Marmion between repentance and reviving love, like whirlwinds contending for sway on Loch Vennachar. The propriety of this simile is not very striking; but at this critical moment the host interferes, and desires permission to relate a traditionary tale, or hamlet legend.

This being granted, he told how in ancient times the Scottish monarch, Alexander III. came to seek Sir Hugo, lord and founder of the neighbouring fortress. This was a famous wizard, who built the castle by the power of his magic. His errand was to ascertain the result of a Norse invasion which threatened his kingdom. The king was directed by the magician to repair on horseback at midnight to the neighbouring rampart, and there wind his bugle-horn; and a Gothic foe would appear, whom if the king could conquer with his lance, he should know his destiny, but if his prowess failed him, his life, as he was given to understand, would be the sacrifice.

The monarch following this direction, a phantom armed on horseback rose to view, in the form of England's sovereign, Edward I. who was at this time waging holy war in Palestine. The Scottish king ran against the Elfin knight, and overthrew horse and man. The phantom then foretold the famous battle at Largs, which the king saw in glorious vision. From that time the armed phantom, according to this marvellous tale, appeared nightly upon the hill on the same spot " in the charmed ring."

Marmion and his train now retired to rest; when Fitz-Eustace, who slept amid the hay of a waste-loft, was in the dead of night awakened by Lord Marmion, who told him his determination to repair to the scene of Elfin chivalry described by the host. Eustace thereupon saddled his master's steed, and Marmion rode forth on his adventure. After patiently awaiting his return, Fitz-Eustace heard at a distance the footsteps of a flying steed; and presently Lord Marmion swiftly approached him, and silently dismounting, Fitz-Eustace saw his falcon crest was soiled, and that he had evidently

ly

ly been unhorsed, but no explanation was either asked or given.

During this canto, the length of which is nearly equal to the foregoing, it can scarcely be affirmed, although the poem is increasing so rapidly in size, to an almost hydropic bulk, that the story is making any progress whatever. We are merely led towards the close of the canto, to expect that progress may in time be reported. The petty adventures of a wretched village hostel, where it is not imagined that an ambassador from England, with his train, should be compelled to seek a lodging, form the basis of this part of the narrative.

The passages in this canto, distinguished for poetic beauty, are of rare occurrence. The description of the song of Fitz-Eustace is among the most pleasing.

"A mellow voice Fitz Eustace had,
The air he chose was wild and sad;
Such have I heard in Scottish land
Rise from the busy harvest band,
When falls below the mountaineer
On lowland plains the ripened ear.
Now one shrill voice the notes prolong,
Now a wild chorus swells the song;
Oft have I listened, and stood still
As it came softened up the hill,
And deemed it the lament of men
Who languish'd for their native glen;
And thought how sad would be such sound
On Susquehana's swampy ground;
Kentucky's wood-encumber'd brake,
Or wild Ontario's boundless lake,
Where heart-sick exiles in the strain
Recalled fair Scotland's hills again."

The vision of King Alexander exhibits some nervous lines.

"Of Largs he saw the glorious plain,
Where still gigantic bones remain,
Memorial of the Danish war;
Himself he saw amidst the field,
On high his brandish'd war axe wield,
And strike proud Haco from his car;
While all around the shadowy kings
Denmark's grim ravens cowered their wings."

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A WOMAN was lately seen begging at *Tewkesbury*, in *Gloucestershire*, with a little boy about five years old. From circumstances it appeared evident that the child was not her son; in consequence of which he was taken from her, and she sent to prison. The child has light brown hair and light eyes; he appears, from ill treatment, to have had his faculties impaired; he cannot speak quite plainly; he seems to have had a fair complexion, but his face has by some art been discoloured, and his features are much distorted by his head having been bound up to excite pity; he already looks much better than he did, proper care having been taken of him. He calls himself Charles Smith, also *Charles Davis*, which is thought to be his real name, as the woman says her name is Catherine Smith. The child says that the woman, whom he calls *the old woman*, told him not to tell his name; that she rubbed his face with something black; that she sold his fine cloaths, and put him on rags; that he had *yellow shoes*, which she sold. The woman, he says, is not his *mother that is in London*, that he has a *sister Peggy*, who is a woman; that his mother washes clothes and keeps chickens; and that his father is in the *West Indies*. He mentioned also his having a little wheelbarrow at home.

Aug. 3, 1808.

[The name and residence of the person from whom we received this account, are left at our publisher's.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following authentic narrative of the shipwreck at Memel, in which so many valuable lives were lost, I am induced to send for insertion in your interesting publication. It was written by one of the unfortunate sufferers, who was a common sailor. The facts are detailed with so much truth and simplicity, and the account is drawn up with such feeling and judgment, that the perusal cannot fail of affecting, in the liveliest manner, every reader, and especially those, who, by the melancholy event, have to deplore the loss of a friend, a relative, or acquaintance.

London, Your's, &c.
July, 1808. J. H. R.

ON the 2d of April, at 2 *p. m.* sailed from Liebau, the wind at E. N. E. and very fine weather, the loose ice lying about 1½ miles from the shore; but we got through it without doing the least damage to the vessel, at the rate of 2 miles an hour; then we got into clear water about 3 *p. m.* with the wind at east-south-east. Little wind and fine weather on the 4th; at 2 *p. m.* got sight of Oeland, bearing, by the compass, 10 north-west, and distance eight or nine miles; at 4 *p. m.* got close in, and perceived the ice lying about a mile from the shore. The wind was then about west-south-west, and the colonel came to me, and asked me if it

was not possible to come to an anchor under the island? I told him, no; for the ice would drift off with the wind and cut the cables; so he asked the captain what was best to be done, and he said he would stand to the leeward till 8 o'clock, and then come back to the island; but at eight he would not tack, and at twelve at night he would not tack. It then blew a gale of wind from the west and a very high sea; the vessel made much water, and the pumps were choaked with the ballast; by this time the water was partly over the ballast, and the sailors would not bale but very little, by which means the water gained very fast, and the wind was now at west-north-west. At twelve o'clock on the 6th Mr. Pollen came to me, and asked me, what was best to be done; if the vessel was fit to keep sea or not? I told him it was impossible for the vessel to live long if the sailors did not make better use of their baling, for there was already three feet water in the hold, and it still kept gaining on us, so I told him it was best to bear away for some port in Prussia, to save the vessel and lives. Yes, says Mr. Pollen, I think that is the best we can do. He then went to the captain, and told him he thought it necessary that we should bear away for some harbour. To which the captain readily complied, and recommended Liebau. But Mr. Pollen objected to Liebau, on account of Mr. Bening's coming away without a pass from Prussia. So he agreed to go to Memel; for at Pilau there was too little water, and he said he had never been at Memel in his life. So he told Mr. Pollen, if he would take the ship into Memel he would give me charge of her as soon as we came to the bar. At two in the morning of the 7th got sight of land about fifteen miles to the leeward of Memel, and got close in on a lee shore, through the captain's carelessness of running so far in the dark, we hauled the ship to by the wind on the larboard tack: at four got sight of Memel, which the captain taking to be Liebau, came and asked me what place it was. I told him it was Memel, which surprised him very much. I went down into the cabin, and told Colonel Pollen I saw Memel; he immediately came on deck full of glee, and likewise Lord Royston, and all the other gentlemen. Mr. Pollen said to the captain, Now will you give the mate the charge of the vessel? He told him, Yes, he would. At five I took charge of the vessel to carry her into Memel harbour; at six came to the bar, and the sea very high, two seamen at the helm; as soon as the captain saw the sea breaking on the bar, he was afraid, and ran directly to the helm, and put it hard-a-port, and all my striving was in vain against three of them. I begged, for God's sake, to put the helm the other way, and save our lives, but all was in vain, for in ten minutes she was on the south sand; the third time she struck she was full of water, and a dreadful sight soon presented itself to our view. The wind was then at west-north-west, a gale of wind. There was a wooden house on deck. Lady Pollen and Mrs. Barnes, and her three children, and likewise three gentlemen, a servant man, a Prussian boy, and a servant girl, got into this small place to save themselves from the sea. Colonel Pollen and I immediately began to clear the boat, and the sailors would not assist us; he soon got the small boat out, and three sailors got into her with the captain. Lord Royston would have got into the same, but I stopped him, and the captain came out again, and as soon as they got away from the ship she turned over, and the three sailors were all drowned. Then we cleared the large boat, but before we got her out she was washed away from us by the sea. Then we could do nothing more than trust to God to send us some assistance. About 9 *p. m.* cut the mast to ease the vessel, but could not see the life-boat come out of the harbour, which gave the gentlemen a bad heart; for the sea was very high, and breaking right over all our heads, and it was so very cold, that it was impossible for any man to hold himself fast. Colonel Pollen asked me if the round-house, where the lady was, would stand fast. I told him it would stand as long as the bottom of the ship, and he said, That is right, we must all hold as fast as we can, for the boat will soon be here. I then left them and went aft of the vessel, it was now about half past four, but still no boat to be seen, which we all thought long of her coming, for our situation was now dreadful to behold, and the vessel all under water except the round-house. Mr. Benney cried out very much, but he was soon washed away, and after him, about ten o'clock, Lord Royston, Colonel Pollen, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Baker, one sailor, and the lord's servant, were all washed away within three seas of each other. I saw the two servants washed away, and got hold of them both, but was obliged to let them go overboard, which grieved me very

very much. As for the Lord and Colonel I never saw them after I left holding fast by the round-house, when I jumped from the mizen-rigging into the round-house, and Mrs. Pollen immediately says, Smith, where is my husband, is he safe? I told her, Yes; he had got safe on shore in the ship's boat, which, I believe, gave them all good spirits, in hopes he would soon be coming in the life-boat. I did not stop here ten minutes before I went out again, and espied the life-boat coming; it was now eleven o'clock, and all this while a most dreadful sea rolling over us. The captain and the two seamen were on the bowsprit, and two dead sailors beside them. The boat came close to the vessel, and, filled with water, went away. Now I thought we surely must be lost. In half an hour's time she came back to the ship again, and Captain Cope and his two sailors got into her. I went into the round-house and took Mrs. Barnes out, in hopes to get her into the boat; but alas the sea was too strong for me, for we were both washed away twice by the strength of the sea, but I always recovered her again by the help of God. As for me, I was yet too weak to help myself, so I got her safe back to the round house, and went out myself; but was washed away a third time, and the boat picked me out of the water. So I remember nothing more till between four and five in the evening, when I found myself on shore at Memel. I asked the people if the boat had gone off again, and they told me the captain said there was no more on board. What was his intent for that, I cannot tell. The boat went off six times that afternoon, but never could come to the ship, the wind and sea were so very high. Now here they must pass a dreadful night, the sea rolling over their heads, and the cold very severe, by which one Mr. Fock, of Hamburgh, died; about three the next morning the life-boat went off twice and came back; the third time it got to the ship, and brought back Mrs. Pollen, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Peirero, and the servant of Mrs Pollen. Now here were left on board Mrs. Barnes and two children, and a little Prussian boy, who belonged to Colonel Pollen; Mrs. Barnes's servant girl, and her youngest child, two months old, and Mrs. Pollen's man servant, assisting the girl into the boat were all washed overboard together: the girl and child were brought on shore in half an hour after, but alas, too late. Mrs. Barnes remained on board six hours longer alone, and the people in the life-boat said they saw her and her children washed overboard, which was a false report. I told the commodore of the pilots she was certainly yet alive, on which Captain Davison, an Englishman, jumped into the boat, and went off and brought her safe on shore, with the two children and the Prussian boy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 21st page of the last number of your Miscellany, one of your correspondents enquires what is the best instant application in case of persons setting their clothes on fire. A little spirits of turpentine made about milk warm, will take off all pain; I have often tried it in small burns, when it always answered, but I never had an opportunity of trying it on any person much burnt, though I am informed that it was tried on a person who was very terribly burnt, who, though he died, said that he did not feel any pain. Your's, &c.

Hull, August 6, 1808. W. H. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for last month (p. 21), a Correspondent lamenting the frequent and shocking accidents by fire, asks what is the best mode of treatment in cases where medical aid cannot be immediately procured. The unremitting application of cloths dipped in cold water, or, in winter, of snow, beyond doubt is the method which procures most immediate and effectual relief. Nothing is more cruel and absurd than the vulgar custom of applying oil, honey, &c. That which produces the speediest evaporation, by carrying off the heat, most speedily reduces the inflammation, and of course reduces the pain: but oil or honey shut the pores of the skin, and inevitably increase the torment of scalds or burns. Blisters should be punctured with a needle; but the skin should on no account be cut or picked off. After the inflammation and pain are gone from the use of the cold applications, they will return upon the patient's tasting wine, spirits, or any warm or stimulating food. Laudanum may be safely used externally, where the skin is not broken; and the patient's miseries may be much abated by small doses given frequently, perhaps from three to fifteen drops, according to the age of the sufferer, every half hour. No person should give larger doses

doses of laudanum, without the advice of a physician. The bold and indiscriminate use of this precious but dangerous medicine, which prevails in this country, is not only pernicious, but criminal.

Probably accidents by fire are so frequent in this country owing to our open grates; on the continent, stoves are a preventative. There can be no doubt the present mode of forming fire-places, called Rumfording, which has many obvious advantages, has been the cause of many fatal accidents. They draw so much air, that it is almost impossible a lady can pass within three feet of the grate, without having her dress sucked in. The use of wire fenders, two feet high, ought to be ordered by Parliament.

Your's, &c. X.

P.S. Sprigs of wormwood laid amongst woollens, prevent the ravages of the moth, and have a pleasanter smell than pepper or tobacco.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 497th page of your Magazine for July last, Mr. Westman has done me the favour to notice my observations upon that passage in Ovid's Fable of Phaëton, wherein has long appeared to me an inconsistency, and whatever has hitherto been adduced to clear it up, I confess has not yet proved (to my mind) satisfactory.

I never had either wish or intention to enter into a formal controversy upon a matter which perhaps after all may be regarded by many merely as a poetic licence, or to manifest any hypercritical propensity: my sole desire was to obtain from better scholars than myself, that degree of elucidation which might free one of the most sublime poets that ever adorned the bower of the Muses, from any appearance of absurdity; and the manner in which Mr. Westman has taken up the pen upon the question, is so ingenious, so candid, and so modest, that I feel particular gratification in requesting a few moments of his attention to such arguments as seem to me bearing most strongly upon the point.

Mr. W. is of opinion that "the present tense (in Latin) never signifies a perfect action," and therefore that if the poet had intended to represent the river Po as actually dried up, he would have employed the perfect tense *siccavit*, instead of the present tense *siccat*, as it stands in the text. His quotation from Euripides is perfectly just as to the impropriety of rendering περαινεται by *is compleated* in that particular place, but this solitary instance cannot very fairly be considered authority sufficient to establish a rule which shall always deny that an action may be said to be compleat in the present tense. The Greeks had their appropriate Paulo-post Futurum, expressing an action as imminent, or just about to happen. The Port Royal Grammar (Nugent's English translation, 2d edit. p. 94) says that this tense "is very little used;" but in the case Mr. W. brings forward, I should conceive that the use of it would have been peculiarly proper, had the verse admitted it, which last circumstance I am not competent to judge of, never having read the play whence it is quoted.

Virgil is said to abound in the rhetorical figure hypotyposis (ὑποτυπωσις); the essence of which is to represent to the mind of the hearer or reader an action or person as actually present before the eyes. Now this can never be more naturally effected than by the use of the present tense for a past action, and I think we shall find that Virgil is continually employing it in this way.

When Scaliger says of Juvenal, "ardet, instat, apertè jugulat," we seem to see the satirist in the act of employing fire and sword for the sudden and radical extirpation of crimes: but had he used the perfect tense *arsit*, *institit*, apertè *jugulavit*, this (although nearer the truth, considered logically alone,) would plainly have weakened, and nearly destroyed the whole effect of the figure.

It is of no small consequence in the present disquisition to remark, that throughout the greater part of the second book of the Æneid, wherein Æneas relates the Trojan calamities, the poet uses the present tense in his descriptions of *past* actions, especially of such as are the most momentous and affecting.

At the very commencement of the narrative we find,

> ———Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi
> Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,
> Instar montis equum, divina Palladis arte,
> *Ædificant*: sectâque *intexunt* abiete costas. *v.* 13.

But when only a bare matter of fact (no otherwise interesting than as it leads to some grand event) is to be recounted, he employs the imperfect or perfect tense.

> Laocoon ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
> Solemnes taurum ingentem *mactabat* ad aras. *v.* 201.

This was an action which any other sacrificing priest was equally qualified and entitled to perform. but let us mark what immediately follows:

Ecce autem gemini à Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad littora *tendunt*. *v.* 203.

Here is the beginning of a grand event, expressed by the verb in the present tense, although it be the description of a past action: yet how absurd it would be to construe "incumbunt" *are* stretching themselves, or "tendunt," *are* directing their course! The serpents we know, after having dispatched the miserable priest and his sons (long before Æneas's narration of it to Queen Dido), had escaped to the temple for sanctuary (as many two-legged serpents have done since;) gained a snug birth under the feet and shield of the palladium, and must be dead by now in all human probability (which, by the way, poets have been often privileged to despise), so that their exploits require at least a *pluperfect* tense, in a *chronological* sense.

At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt, sævæque *petunt* Tritonidis arcem,
Sub pedibusque Deæ, clypeique sub orbe *teguntur*. *v.* 225.

From what has been adduced, I conceive the inference to be evident, that, although past actions, in strictness of logic, require to be expressed in the past tense, yet such a law is not equally binding on poetry or declamation; and from the choice of Virgil (the Prince of Latin heroicks), it is plain that *he* regarded the present as a more forcible engine than the past tense, to express many events which had actually happened, or were supposed to have happened; which as to the present argument amounts to the same.

I will now produce a passage from the first book of the Æneid, in which the poet describes phænomena that are generally observable nearly at the same time (and often exactly together), by two different tenses.

Intonuêre poli, & crebris *micat* ignibus æther. *v.* 90.

According to Mr. Westman's argument, the word *micat* ought to be changed to *micuit*, upon the supposition that the verse would admit it.

A few lines further we find

Extemplo Æneæ *solvuntur* frigore membra.

Here we have the present tense for the perfect, and it is notable, that Ovid, in the very fable that has excited this examination, attributes the same action to Phaëton, placing the verb in the *perfect* tense.

Ut vero terras *despexit* ab æthere summo
Infelix Phaëton, penitus penitusque
Palluit, & subito genua *intremuêre* timore. *v.* 179.

Let us lastly observe how the beginning of the *liquid* conflagration is described:—

Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas
Tuta *manent*. *v.* 241.

He then proceeds in the perfect tense of the verbs.

———Mediis Tanais *fumavit* in undis,
Peneusque senex, Teuthranteusque Caycus,
Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas,
Quique recurvatis ludit Mæander in undis,
Mygdoniusque Melas, & Tenareus Eurotas:
Arsit & Euphrates Babylonius, *arsit* Orontes,
Thermodoonque citus, Gangesque & Phasis,
& Ister.

In all these lines, Mr. W. (upon his own grounds of argument) will acknowledge that the rivers therein mentioned were burnt up, exsiccated, rendered wholly void of moisture, since all the verbs expressing burning are placed in the perfect tense.

He then goes on in the present tense, for three lines:—

Æstuat Alphéus, ripæ Sperchiades *ardent*;
Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, *fluit* ignibus aurum,
Et quæ Mæonias celebrârant carmine ripas. *v.* 250.

In the next, he resumes the perfect:—

Flumineæ volucres medio *caluêre* Caystro.

The 257th line commences with

Sors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone *siccat*,
Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque Padumque,
Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tibrim.

What are we to understand by *sors eadem?*

What was the *sors altera* of the former unfortunate rivers? Does it not clearly appear that they were scorched or burnt up entirely? And by what just mode of reasoning are we to infer that these latter streams had a milder fate, merely because the verbs denoting their destruction are expressed in the present instead of the past tense? And what is to me absolutely conclusive in deciding the entire exsiccation of them all, follows in these lines:—

Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet: ostia septem
Pulverulenta *vacant*, septem *sine flumine* valles. *v.* 254.

Minellius explains "pulverulenta" (in the note) by *pulvere plena*, & "vacant" by *vacua sunt aquâ*, exactly agreeing with my notion of the sense throughout.

If after all this, a sound reason can be brought to prove that poor Phaëton could possibly obtain any water for love or money, when the whole globe was in such combustible circumstances, I promise henceforth never to open my mouth, or write a single word more upon the subject. Your's, &c.

Camden-town, SAMUEL WESLEY.
August 2, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING noticed Mr. Wesley's observations on the quantity of *Amramides* in page 31 of your last number, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on them.

Quoting the rule *Ecthlipsis est, quoties M cum suâ vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione a vocali exorsâ*, he thence concludes that "*words ending in M, must either be long before a consonant by position, or entirely cut off and annihilated before a vowel.*" The rule, however, as *I* understand it, does not say that either *must* necessarily happen: it only says, that "*whenever*", or "*as often as*," the latter *does* happen, "*ecthlipsis est.*" But this ecthlipsis does *not always* take place: for I have shewn, in my "*Latin Prosody*", (pages 110 and 162 of the new and improved edition) that the *M* often remains un-elided before a vowel; in which cases, it is most commonly short; and I have quoted the authority of Terentianus, to prove that the final *M* is *naturally* short, at least in *some* terminations.

Respecting the name *Amramus*, Mr. W. thinks that "*no one could be capable of so hideous a cacophony as to call it Amrămus.*"—That it is not the most harmonious combination of syllables, I readily allow: yet I cannot perceive that it is more cacophonous to shorten the penultimate *A* in *Amrămus*, than in *Pyrămus*, *Orchămus*, *Lygdămus*, *Cinnămus*: e. gr.

Sæpe, ut constiterant, hinc Thisbe, *Pyrămus* illinc.... (*Ovid*, *Met.* 4, 71.
Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater *Orchămus*; isque.... (*Ovid*, *Met.* 4. 212.
Lygdămus in primis, omnis mihi causa querelæ.... (*Propertius*, 4, 9, 53.
Quod superest, rursus, *Cinnăme*, tonsor eris. (*Martial*, 7, 63.

To which may be added* *Priămus*, *Pergămus*, *thalămus*, *calămus*, *ποταμος*, *πλοκαμος*, &c. &c.

There *is*, however, in *Amramus*—whether we lengthen or shorten the penultima—what an ancient Roman would have deemed "*a hideous cacophony*" indeed, and utterly repugnant to the genius of the Latin language, viz. the combination of *MR*, which, in fact, he could not have pronounced; the Roman pronunciation of the *M* being materially different from ours, as I hope I have satisfactorily shewn in various passages of my "*Prosody*" above mentioned.—If any *classic* author had attempted to introduce the name into his page, he would have written it *AR Ramus* or *AM Bramus*.

With respect to the practice of the "*Jesuits*", though I am far from wishing to depreciate their learning or taste, I humbly conceive, nevertheless, that *their* example is no authority: and, for my own part, I should not hesitate one moment to write *Amrămĭdes*, making the first three syllables a dactyl—the only form, by the way, in which that patronymic can at all obtain admission into hexameter or pentameter verse—as in the following extempore distich, which I here present to the reader, merely as indicative of my own private opinion, not by any means as an example to be followed: for, if modern authority were allowed to have any weight in a question of this kind, the authority of the Jesuits, on the one hand, ought by far to outweigh mine; and, on the other, that of Arthur Johnston the psalmist (quoted in your June Magazine) would alone be amply sufficient, without the addition of my little mite in the scale.

Amrămĭdes per aquas sicco pede duxerat agmen
Dūm sitit agmen, aquas sufficit *Amrămĭdes*.

Yours, &c. J. CAREY.
Islington, *August* 3, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE editor of Charlotte Richardson's Poems again † intreats your indulgence, and that of your readers, whilst she states the occasion of her attempt-

* I lay no stress on the following pentameter, which I find quoted from Paulinus—

Pauper in *Abrahamo*, dives in igne, jacet—

Because the author might have intended to make the second foot a spondee, by *synæresis*. See "*Latin Prosody made Easy*", p. 145. et seq.

† See Monthly Mag. vol. xx. p. 209.

ing to publish by subscription a second little volume of the same writer. It was the intention of the young woman herself, in conformity with the advice of her friends, to bid adieu to the Muses, and to give the whole of her mind in future to teaching a school. She had succeeded in obtaining thirty little scholars, at five shillings per quarter, and gave so much satisfaction to the parents by her judicious treatment, and by the rapid improvement of their children, that no doubt remained of her success, should her health be tolerably established, of which there appeared some hope last year on her return from a visit to a friend in the country, where she had spent the summer holidays. But this flattering hope soon vanished; the close confinement, and renewed exertions of her school brought on an increased return of her former ailment, an abscess in the side, and she was taken so extremely ill the beginning of January last, as to be wholly confined to her bed more than five months; and although now considerably better, is yet unable to sit up longer than two or three hours at different intervals in the course of the day. But it may be objected, what is all this to the public? Are there not many widows in Britain, whose delicacy of constitution may equally disable them from procuring a comfortable livelihood? Undoubtedly there may be, but the editor would plead, not one perhaps who with so few advantages, or rather without any one advantage of a cultivated education, has been capable of the same measure of mental, moral, and religious, progress. Often during the last half year, have her medical and other friends conceived her to be at the point of death, but still was her mind ever actively employed. Unable to read to increase her little stock of knowledge, or to beguile the tedious hours of pain and languor, she would put down from time to time, with a pencil, in a moment of mitigated suffering, such thoughts as might have presented themselves, whether connected with her own afflicted situation, expressive of gratitude for the kindness of her friends, or suggested by any thing she might hear accidentally of the events that were passing around her. These little pieces were shown to the editor, and it was her intention on the death of the composer, which was then daily expected, to make a selection of them for publication, both as being highly curious and very interesting in themselves, and also for the benefit of her orphan boy, now four years of age. In this design it is apprehended there would have been no impropriety, nothing that should have been deemed obtrusive and impertinent, and she hopes therefore that it will not be thought so now, although the life of the mother is still spared, her recovery being yet extremely doubtful, and the great expence of a severe illness indefinitely prolonged, exceedingly distressing.

The editor flatters herself, that many of the subscribers to the former little volume, which is now out of print, and which met with so much favour from them, and from the public, (six hundred copies more than the number subscribed for, having been sold) will again come forward to patronize the present.* If she does not deceive herself, they will not repent of their kindness, being persuaded that they will recognise in this second publication the same pious resignation, the same interesting sensibility, the same humility of spirit, which distinguished the first, improved by a greater variety of ideas, and expressed in more correct and appropriate language, they will clearly perceive that the intelligent teacher of little children, has possessed greater opportunities for the improvement of original genius, than the lowly cookmaid, educated by the frugal hand of charity.

A specimen of the intended selection will be shewn, and a subscription of five shillings opened by Messrs. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard; Hatchard, Piccadilly; Mawman, Poultry; and by Longman and Co. Paternoster-row.

By inserting the above in the next Number of your widely circulated Magazine, you will much oblige,

York, Your's, &c.
July 23, 1803. C. CAPPE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFLECTIONS *occasioned by the* PERUSAL *of a recent* TREATISE *on* INDIGENCE, *by* P. COLQUHOUN, *Esq.*

Quand la nature et la raison
Reglent notre dépense;
On ne voit jamais l'indigence
Mettre le trouble à la maison.

THE wise management of the poor is a boundless field of speculation. The first question which occurs is this: ought any legislative provision at all be made for their support? Adam Smith, and

* The former little volume was so much liked in America, that a new edition has been printed there.

professor

professor Malthus, have said much to discountenance the interference of the lawgiver. But in over-peopled countries the mass of indigence always becomes so great, that without the positive mediation of the magistrate to relieve the needy, anarchy would probably ensue, and a general plunder of property would avenge a systematic niggardliness.

This great truth the Romans learnt during the conspiracy of Catiline; and from that time adopted regular distributions of succour among the poor of Rome. Their assistance was administered in kind; they gave away corn, not cash; and Cicero was made bishop, or overseer, of this public victualling. Besides the danger to social tranquillity, which would grow out of the uncharitableness of the magistrate; there is this further reason for adopting legal provisions. The burden of relief would fall exclusively on the benevolent; and principally on the classes contiguous to the poor; if there were no compulsory rates. Distance of rank and hardness of heart alike intercept the access of the needy.

Suppose a public provision assented to, who are to be the payers? who the managers? Confidently one may answer: All. A poor family, renting a cottage of five pounds a year, should be assessed, in proportion to their rental, as well as the farmers who employ them. It is true this family will require to have its whole contribution to the rates, repaid with additions during the winter season. But there is no purse-club, and of this kind is a general poors rate, where those who receive relief are excused from contribution. By levying rates on the poor themselves, they become interested in keeping the rates low; and then may safely be intrusted to apportion relief one among the other. They are better judges of the real wants of the indigent, than those all-managing justices, who are insensibly encroaching on the sounder authority of elective overseers. They cut closer in measuring the fitness of distribution. They will enforce provident habits among each other, when they have severally an expectation of profiting by their neighbour's economy. In sects that maintain their own poor, frugality is always a distinguished virtue.

A poor's rate may be considered as a commutation for that right of the people to the soil, which a majority told by the head, in virtue of their physical strength, can at all times arrogate. This commutation answers both to the pauper and to the proprietor: and is with entire justice levied exclusively on the rent of fixed property: because it is an assurance-premium against agrarianism: it is a quit-rent paid to the sovereign people for a recognition of individual titles of possession. Mr. Colquhoun, in his Treatise on Indigence, (p. 18.) inequitably proposes to distribute the burden of rate on capital employed to put labour in motion, which by that very office discharges its debt to the poor's fund.

But although there is no sufficient pretext for assessing to the poor's rate those funds that employ labour; neither is there a sufficient pretext for assessing the wages of labour on fixed property. Yet this is habitually done in Great Britain. In vast parishes, in whole hundreds, the farmers combine to keep the wages of labour below their natural price, and issue out of the rates the deficient means of maintenance. The cause of this seems to be, that the poor's rate is considered in the rent, and falls on the landlord; whereas the wages of labour always fall on the tenant. In those districts only, where there is a numerous manufacturing poor, the farmers prefer duly to pay labour, and meanly to stint allowances.

The landlords, though not the tenants, of Great Britain, have an interest in diminishing the poor's rate, and increasing the wages of labour. This may be done two ways; directly, or indirectly: by raising the money-price of toil, or by reducing the cost of necessary articles of subsistence. This last is the better method of augmenting the reward of labour. If the tax on leather were wholly withdrawn, a smaller portion of every man's earnings would buy his shoes and leather-breeches. If the tax on soap were withdrawn, the cost of cleanliness would be lessened. If the corn laws were withdrawn, the cost of subsistence would be habitually smaller. Such abolitions of taxes would speedily diminish the rates. But by increasing the wages of agricultural labour directly, a similar increase is forced upon all manufacturers and artizans, which must be, with those, reassessed in the price of their commodities, to the prejudice both of domestic outgoings, and of foreign demand.

The fundamental poor-law of this kingdom, is the 43d of Elizabeth, of which the operation began in the year 1601, and which has outlasted, without radical changes, two entire centuries. One leading principle of this law, is to grant relief to infancy and to age; but in no circumstances

stances to middle life. The middle-aged may be presumed to have attached the patronage of some persons of independence; and to have established in their own rank habits of interchanging petty services, which are likely to protect them from extreme distress and neglect, without the formal help of the magistrate. The laws, prohibiting combinations of journeymen to obtain a rise of wages, first rendered necessary some allowances to middle-aged persons, during extensive stagnations of work. But for these laws, labour would be so paid as to enable the artificer to make some reserve against the weeks of contingent leisure. And were these laws again to be annihilated, the practice of allowing parish-relief only to those who are below twelve, or above sixty years of age, might without heavy hardship or injustice, be revived.

By founding the power of parishes to bind out poor children apprentices; thus allowing corporate bodies to sell into a seven years slavery free-born British children; a most pernicious and oppressive system of tyranny and cruelty has resulted from the forty-third of Elizabeth. The horrible usage of English apprentices, the villainous length of their compulsory servitude, the cold indifference of the justices to the future fortunes of the innocent victims of this domestic slave-trade, call aloud for reform. The first step is a law to confer on five years of servitude, all the privileges municipal and civil, which now attach to a seven years servitude. The second is to transfer to the nearest of kin, or to the godfather, or to some person likely to be on the child's side, and not on that of the parish, the power of resisting, or of assenting to such contracts, on the child's behalf. Perhaps the poor of every parish might be encouraged to elect, triennially, some benevolent character as their habitual guardian, as the father of their orphans, and the advocate of their wants. The clergyman of the parish might commonly merit and obtain this distinction; but wherever any other person had more of the appropriate humanities, the choice ought to be free. To have been the guardian of the poor would be an expedient preliminary grade of magistracy.

Mr. Colquhoun is for employing the state about every thing, even about apprentices. Parliament, according to the plan in his sixth chapter, is to open a register-office for providing apprentices with masters, and masters with apprentices. Every March, and every September, all the parishes in the kingdom are to send in a list of their male and female children, with their names, ages, abilities, statures, and inclinations, specifically recorded; nay, their very strength is to be measured by an adapted instrument, and to be inserted in the character. A board of education, situate in London, is to hand over these little innocents at its pleasure to the cotton-spinners, or iron-workers, who may apply to the minister for a regiment of recruits.—"Go, little ones, take leave for ever of the playgrounds of your childhood, and the kinsmen of your parents: you are to know no relation but that which you will bear to your employer: he, who labours without remission, lives for the enrichment of his country."

In all this project, there is much of cold unkindness: and so there is in the maxim advanced elsewhere by this writer, that *a penny given, is a premium to idleness; and a penny spent, a premium to industry*. Next follows an inquiry into the causes of indigence, of which the most prominent is certainly the profuse taxation of necessaries. The system of settlements is well attacked. The advice given to make assessments national, would treble the rates, and secure local extravagance. Much observation is displayed respecting the manners of the poor. This great truth results, that want is the cause of vice: and that virtue, in all classes, is usually proportioned to the *regular* income of wealth.

Much may be done otherwise to diminish actual mendicity and vagrancy. Surely if a society were instituted for the encouragement of emigration, which would undertake to remove at free cost any poor persons desirous of residing at the chief towns of our colonial establishments; a great number of individuals, superfluous and burdensome here, might be put in situations profitable to themselves, and useful to the great community of mankind. There are many districts, such as Guyana, where the most ordinary arts of life, rearing chickens, or washing linen, are attended with a profuse recompense; and where a sauntering negligence, which would here be ruinous, is not punished by total misery. Mr. Colquhoun proposes, (p. 73,) not amicably to transport vagrants, but to sell them by auction, like negro-slaves, to the highest bidder: the slavery to continue for a term of years proportioned to the delinquency of the vagrant. It may be justifiable in obstinate cases to

institute

institute a compulsory colonization of this description; but surely every facility for voluntary emigration ought first to be given by the magistrate, before these slave-auctions are naturalized among ourselves. Indentured bond-slaves are shipped from Liverpool and Glasgow, for Canada, and independent North-America, in considerable numbers. The emigrants purchase their passage by binding themselves apprentices for seven years to the captain of the vessel which exports them. He sells them on his landing, commonly with some prolongation of the agreed term of servitude; advances of money or clothes being found necessary on landing, which the emigrant can no otherwise procure. This growth of men for exportation is not an irrational trade; but it has not hitherto been so superintended as to make all its parts unexceptionable. It deserves to be studied and refined into a virtuous occupation. How considerable is the unappropriated, unfilled, unoccupied portion of the earth; how desirable an undertaking it is to stock it with a British population, speaking our language, perpetuating our habits, consuming our manufactures, and imitating our laws! And yet, how slowly and awkwardly we transplant colonists! Lord Selkirk is our only eminent colonizer.

An early section of Mr. Colquhoun's work, treats of instituting a board for general and internal police, a college of overseers, a concentration of churchwardens, a national vestry, a consolidation of workhouse contractors and farmers of the poor, who, in lieu of the parishes, are to appoint local agents. This is one of the most questionable plans that can well be devised. In the local origin, and in the elective character of our immediate superintendants of the poor consists all their value. Ever since the vanity of government, and the busy-body spirit of idle gentlemen, has been attempting to superinduce new printed London-made regulations, instead of the established inferences of long experience; the management of the poor in the country, has been growing worse and worse. The justice reads the books concerning pauperty; but he is too lazy himself to undertake the organization of pretended reform; he is too neat to visit the hovel; too much engaged, in shooting or at dinner, to hear the objections of the neighbourhood; every thing is left to his clerk, who has all the power and none of the benevolence of his master, and who is indifferent alike to the accommodation of the poor, and to the alleviation of the farmer. Yet to these clerks of the magistrates, (a set of men brought up to copy for attornies, but too deficient in skill, or industry, or character, to be employed or indentured by the profession,)—all the objects of national commiseration are thus remedilessly to be consigned. And for what? That ministers may have a paltry appointment or two more to give away in every parish. Benevolence itself is to be professed for a job; and a petty larceny of preferment, is to be extracted from the poor's box.

Mr. Colquhoun appears to have loose moral ideas, and not a correct definite knowledge of what actions are injurious, and what are indifferent to the interests of society. He seems to have derived his notions of right and wrong, from a pernicious, methodistical proclamation, which is frequently read at the quarter-sessions, and which enumerates various actions, wholly innocent in themselves, as proper objects of the restraint of the magistrate, such as playing at cards, or skittles, on Sundays. Even in the eye of religion this is not blameworthy; for there is no scriptural prohibition of such doings: but if it were, the antagonism should be left to the pulpit; the magistrate is only to repress actions, which interfere with the welfare of mankind in this world.

One anticipates from Mr. Colquhoun's projected inquisitorial board of general police a further diffusion of this captious superrogatory legislation, of this prudish political puritanism. For the sake of having something to do, for the sake of pretending to be useful, these new policemongers will pry into every peculiarity, and meddle with every amusement of the people. A vexatious magistrate is a public curse. Westminster groans already under the frivolous but teasing impertinence of pedantic superstitious disciplinarians. The police of the metropolis is already curious, insulting, gloomy, and oppressive enough: without employing new ferrets to scrab the remaining pleasures out of their skulking-holes. Rather let us strike out of the penal code every action, which can safely be overlooked: disband a portion of our spies, and confer some leisure on our punishers.

Some years ago, in a neighbourhood which the writer of these reflections often visits, a zealous justice of the peace thought fit to interrupt certain Sunday clubs,

clubs, for prayer and reading scripture, which were held at private houses, not licensed as places of worship. The same vigilant personage also interrupted the assemblages of the boys to play at cricket on the sabbath day. What has been the consequence? The habit of frequenting ale-houses, hitherto confined to the men of his district, now extends in no inconsiderable degree to women and youths, as well as men. And shall such magistrates escape the reproach of being the corrupters of society? Moral intolerance is but too sure a symptom of real inhumanity of heart: and too sure a cause of brutalizing the multitude. Nor is it to moral intolerance only that Mr. Colquhoun betrays an alarming propensity. There is a passage which the friends of religious liberty should denounce as highly dangerous in its tendency. It occurs in a chapter which respects the education of the poor. Mr. Colquhoun is for adopting the church-catechism, and (p. 154) *for depriving of their legal claim to parochial relief, persons who permit their children to be reared in any other seminary than where this church-catechism is taught.* Thus all the sectarian poor, if they prefer from hereditary prejudice the schools of their own denomination, and refuse offering up their children to the Moloch of the Establishment, are calmly to be suffered, in sickness or in age, *to be starved.* It may be hoped, that not the temper of the sect, but at most of the individual, has spoken here. Yet the general outcry raised by the pamphleteers, who have commented Mr. Lancaster's plan of tuition, and Mr. Whitbread's bill for patronizing popular education, approximates, in its bigotry of character, so nearly to this enormous effusion of zeal for the church of England, that one cannot well avoid suspecting it to be the sentiment of a numerous and powerful party in Great Britain; especially of those clerical justices who are included in the commission for the peace. How horrible to a pious parent the alternative of condemning his child to recite doctrines which he holds conducive to perdition, or to forfeit his own rights on the public beneficence!

It is painful to find sentiments of so dangerous and cruel a tendency ushered into circulation by a writer so much trusted as Mr. Colquhoun. The minuter practical remarks derived from his experience as a magistrate, are of incomparably greater value than his legislative speculations. What he says on licensed ale-houses, deserves general circulation; yet the interference recommended as the result would be tyrannically excessive. The discipline of a monastery ought not to be generalized in a great political society.

In the various economic details, not in the general plans and reasonings, must be sought the merit of the Treatise on Indigence. And certainly the mass of statistical particulars, of minute information concerning facts, appears to be considerable. Is it always trust-worthy? At page 18 occurs an assertion, that during the scarcity of 1801, the poor's rates advanced in Essex, Kent, Sussex, and other counties to thirty and forty shillings in the pound on the rack rent. Having enquired of an Essex gentleman engaged in the management of the poor, who is well acquainted with the contiguous counties, no corroboration of this assertion could be obtained. Subsequent investigations have shaken in other respects my implicit confidence.

The rage for meddling and over-regulating, which distinguishes Sir James Stewart, and the politicasters of his school, also pervades the writings of the author of the Treatise on Indigence. Instead of sitting down to inquire with what laws we could dispense, he sits down to inquire what laws we could enact: as if every new infringement of public liberty was a just object of public gratitude. Like the shepherd in the fable, who to defend his flock against the wolf, kept more dogs than sheep; and at last found his lambkins worried by his protectors: so this guardian of public charity would presently institute so many boards of agency, and boards of controul, that we should find a paltry and transient economy of rate, followed by a perpetual and heavy charge for superintendance; and the poor seduced and ruined as before, not by their own folly and consent, but by the lewdness and rapacity of their guardians and managers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER the importation of a foreign commodity experiences an interruption, there will be individuals who will endeavour to profit by the circumstance, by getting into their hands a large quantity of the article, withholding it from the market, and circulating false reports and erroneous statements with the view of increasing the apprehension of scarcity, and consequently of enhancing greatly

greatly the current price. This was the origin of a paragraph respecting the article silk, which I presume was inadvertently inserted in one of your late commercial reports, and the incorrectness of which has been shewn by your Coventry correspondent, p. 11.

As your correspondent confesses that he is unacquainted with the proportion of Indian and Italian silk consumed in this country; and as the circulation of facts is the best means of preventing misrepresentation, I beg leave to state the actual quantity imported into Great Britain in three years, previous to the interruption of the ordinary course of importation, viz.

In 1803—Bengal	- lbs.	405,631
China	-	74,538
Italian raw	-	323,630
Ditto, thrown		384,764
	lbs.	1,188,563
In 1804—Bengal	-	624,878
China	-	90,362
Italian, raw		317,141
Ditto, thrown		449,182
	lbs.	1,481,563
In 1805—Bengal	-	844,659
China	-	72,041
Italian, raw	-	267,850
Ditto, thrown		433,272
	lbs.	1,617,822

The total quantity of raw and thrown silk exported from this country in the above years, was 265,948lbs. which, deducted from the above, makes the quantity consumed, on an average, 1,340,667 pounds per annum. Of this quantity, 667,675lbs. or one half, is the produce of Italy, the other half is the produce of India. The East India Company have for some years past persuaded themselves that by throwing Bengal silk into organzine they should gradually do away the necessity of importing organzine from Italy; the deficient supply of the latter has lately induced the manufacturers to endeavour to substitute Bengal organzine in almost every article in which Italian silk was before used; but the result has been a conviction, that for some principal articles Bengal silk never can be used with equal advantage to that of Italy, from an inherent deficiency in its quality. In some articles, however, it is found to answer very well, therefore if the company increase their imports of fine silks, the 667,675lbs. imported from Italy may be materially reduced, and allowing for what will arrive in various ways in spite of all prohibitions, no very great deficiency of the raw material of this manufacture need be apprehended.

I remain your's, &c. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE specimens of early dramatic writers, lately published by Mr. Lamb, will tend to throw considerable light on the subject of English literature. There is one mistake very generally received, which they will be a means of correcting, viz. that Shakspeare lived in a barbarous age. We are taught to look upon his works with the same kind of wonder that we should feel on finding a large city filled with all the monuments of the highest art, standing in the midst of some vast wilderness. It is supposed that he stood alone at a time when all was barrenness around; that he was a sort of *terræ filius*, whose mind had neither birth, parentage, nor education; that he had nothing in common with others. There appears, however, to be very little truth in all this. Shakspeare was a prodigy in himself, not with respect to the age in which he lived. If his faults were the faults of his time, his beauties were so too. He did not arrive at excellence by taking a different route from his contemporaries, but by going beyond them. He was taller and stronger than they, he saw his way more clearly before him, and he moved with far more grace and lightness, but he was cast in the same mould with them, and trod the same circle of the human heart. Shakspeare does not need a foil; but if he did, it should not be sought in the impassioned scenes of the writers of his own age. It would be difficult to select from succeeding writers any passages so nearly approaching to Shakspeare in spirit, life, and the true feeling of poetry, as some of those contained in the volume I refer to.

There is neither much good sense nor much good-nature in these high-flown compliments to Shakspeare at the expence of his contemporaries. It looks very much like an attempt to indemnify ourselves for the homage we are forced to pay to him, by our contempt for all those who lived at the same time; and as to the probability of the fact itself, it is hardly to be supposed that the largest man ever seen should be found among a nation of dwarfs. I do not see, however, why our respect for other early writers should interfere with our admiration of Shak-

peare. They are rather "the scale by which we may ascend" to a true knowledge of him. He still maintains his superiority, and bears the same relation to them that St. Paul's does to the neighbouring spires. Milton is, in fact, a stronger instance of great genius standing alone, unsupported by kindred excellence, though he was much more indebted to other writers than Shakspeare.

There is scarcely any thing in the authors, quoted by Mr. Lamb, which takes away from the originality of this great man. I propose, however, to mention a few instances of similarity which have struck me.

The following scene reminds the reader strongly of some of the most interesting parts of Richard the Second, and with the exception of Richard's exclamation, "Oh! that I were a mockery king of snow, to melt away before the sun of Bolingbroke," is scarcely inferior to them. It is from Marlowe's Edward the Second.

Leicester.—My Lord, why waste you thus
the time away?
They stay your answer, will you yield your
crown?
Edward.—Ah, Leicester, weigh how hardly
I can brook
To lose my crown and kingdom without
cause;
To give ambitious Mortimer my right,
That like a mountain overwhelms my bliss,
In which extreme my mind here murther'd is,
But what the heav'ns appoint, I must obey.
Here, take my crown; the life of Edward too;
Two kings in England cannot reign at once—
But, stay awhile, let me be king till night,
That I may gaze upon this glittering crown;
So shall my eyes receive their last content,
My head the latest honour due to it,
And jointly both yield up their wished right.
Continue ever, thou celestial sun;
Let never silent night possess this clime;
Stand still, you watches of the element;
All times and seasons, rest you at a stay,
That Edward may be still fair England's king.
But day's bright beam doth vanish fast away,
And needs must I resign my wished crown:
Inhuman creatures! nurs'd with tiger's milk!
Why gape you for your sovereign's overthrow?
My diadem I mean, and guiltless life.
See, monsters, see, I'll wear my crown again.
What, fear you not the fury of your king?
But, hapless Edward, thou art fondly led,
They pass not for thy frowns as late they did,
But seek to make a new-elected king;
Which fills my mind with strange despairing
thoughts,
And in this torment comfort find I none,
But that I feel the crown upon my head;
And therefore let me wear it yet awhile.
Messenger.—My lord, the parliament must
have present news,
And therefore say, will you resign or no?
Edward.—I'll not resign! but whilst I
live be king.
Traitors, be gone, and join with Mortimer.
Bishop.—This answer we'll return, and so
farewell.
Leicester.—Call them again, my lord, and
speak them fair;
For if they go, the prince shall lose his right.
Edward.—Call thou them back, I have no
power to speak.
Leicester.—My lord, the king is willing to
resign, &c.

The turn of thought in Vindici's reflections on the scull of his dead lady is something the same as Hamlet's, in the scene with the grave-digger. Hamlet says, "Here hung those lips which I have kissed I know not how often; where be your jibes now? &c. Now get you to my lady's table, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this complexion she must come; make her laugh at that."

Vindici.—There's an eye,
Able to tempt a great man—to serve God:
A pretty hanging lip, that has now forgot to
dissemble,
Methinks this mouth should make a swearer
tremble.
Here's a cheek keeps her colour, let the wind
go whistle.
Does every proud and self-affecting dame
Camphire her face for this?—
Here might a scornful and ambitious woman
Look through and through herself.—See, ladies, with false forms
You deceive men, but cannot deceive worms.

In the same play, The Revenger's Tragedy, Castiza addresses her mother, who is acting a dishonourable part, in the following manner:—

I cry you mercy, lady, I mistook you;
Pray did you see my mother? which way
went you?
Pray God I have not lost her.

There is here the same profound expression of surprise, and of the overturning of all confidence in our strongest convictions, as when Lear asks Goneril, "Are you our daughter? Does any here know me? This is not Lear—Who is it that can tell me who I am? For by the marks of sovereignty, of knowledge, and of reason, I should be false persuaded I had daughters. Your name, fair gentlewoman?" Othello affects to believe that his wife is not the same person. "I cry you mercy, then, I took you for that cunning whore* of Venice, that married with Othello."

* This epithet seems to have been general at the time. "Think me a common, and most cunning whore." *Love's Sacrifice*, p. 240.

In the White Devil, by Webster, the dead body of Marcello is brought in. Cornelia, his mother, says, "Fetch a looking-glass, see if his breath will not stain it; or pull out some feathers from my pillow, and lay them to his lips: will you lose him for a little pains-taking?" Like that of Lear, "I know when one is dead, and when one lives. She's dead as earth! Lend me a looking-glass: if that her breath will mist or stain the stone, why then she lives.—This feather stirs, she lives," &c. I have only met with two more instances of coincidences of expression. Helen talks of "drawing the arched brows, the hawking eye, and curls" of Bertram "in her heart's table." Biancha in one of these plays uses the same words. "I'll write this love within the tables of my heart." In the following passages there is so close a connection between the ideas, and the manner of applying them, that I cannot help thinking one of them must have been suggested by the other. I cannot however say which, as Mr. Lamb has not furnished his readers with dates, (a defect which may be supplied, in many cases, at least, in a future edition); but I should be inclined to think that Shakspeare had borrowed from, and improved upon, Webster, as he has given a very fine and natural turn to what in Webster is a metaphysical conceit. The Duchess of Malfy, just before she dies, says, "Yet stay, heaven-gates are not so highly arched as princes' palaces; they that enter there must go upon their knees." The passage in Shakspeare, which every one is acquainted with, runs thus:—

——————"See, boys! this gate
Instructs you how t' adore the Heav'ns; and bows you
To morning's holy office. The gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may get through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good morrow to the Sun."

The most obvious drawback on the inventive powers of Shakspeare's muse is the Witch of Middleton. Mr. Lamb has, however, drawn the line of distinction with such strength and delicacy, and has pointed out what Shakespear has done with such a full feeling of his unrivalled power over the imagination, that I cannot resist the temptation of copying out his remarks upon the subject, p. 174.

"Though some resemblance may be traced between the charms in Macbeth, and the incantations in this play, which is supposed to have preceded it, this coincidence will not detract much from the originality of Shakspeare. His witches are distinguished from the witches of Middleton by essential differences. These are creatures, to whom man or woman plotting some dire mischief might resort for occasional consultation. Those originate deeds of blood, and begin bad impulses to men. From the moment that their eyes first meet Macbeth's, he is spell-bound. That meeting sways his destiny. He can never break the fascination. These witches can hurt the body; those have power over the soul. Hecate in Middleton has a son, a low buffoon: the hags of Shakspeare have neither child of their own, nor seem to be descended from any parent. They are foul anomalies, of whom we know not whence they are, nor whether they have beginning or ending. As they are without human passions, so they seem to be without human relations. They come with thunder and lightning, and vanish to airy music. This is all we know of them. Except Hecate, they have no names, which heightens their mysteriousness. The names and some of the properties which Middleton has given to his hags, excite smiles. The Wierd Sisters are serious things. Their presence cannot co-exist with mirth. But in a lesser degree the witches of Middleton are fine creations. Their power, too, is in some measure over the mind. They raise jars, jealousies, strifes, *like a thick scurf o'er life.*"

INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE suggestion of Mr. Hall in Number 171, p. 401, of a plan for transmitting to posterity the pronunciation of words, and his appeal to your literary friends, whether the cries of the inferior animals would not constitute a standard of human enunciation, are of such an interesting nature as to induce me to pay attention to his inquiries.

The philosophy of language is unquestionably a science in *esse*, though not hitherto reduced into certain and distinct rules; and it is of such long standing in literature, that the learned Varro, in his Analysis of Nouns, gives an example of birds which derive their names from their peculiar songs—*De heis pleræque a sueis vocibus, ut hæ Upupæ, Cuculus, Corvus, Hirundo, Ulula, Bubo.* De Ling. Lat. lib. 4to. But in order to accomplish the suggestion

suggestion of Mr. H. one must outdo Varro by deducing a set of elements from the sounds of the inferior animals. I have attempted to supply this desideratum by annexing a specimen of a complete alphabet, trusting that in case it should not be altogether unexceptionable, your numerous readers will not attribute the failure to the want of due diligence in me, but to the impracticability of the plan.

A. Αλφα *quasi* Αιλαππα *liber pater*, Ægyptice *apis*, is the open sound of a bull or *litera taurina*.

B. according to Abbé de la Pluche, represents the cloven foot of a bull; but, since our intention is to derive an alphabet from sounds, we must follow Mr. Baxter, who calls it the baa lamb letter, *litera ovina*.

R. (vide Juvenal), is the snarling or dog letter, *litera canina*.

S. is the hissing or serpent letter, *litera serpentina*.

K. is the monkey letter, or *litera simialis*.

W. or Waw of the orientalists, is the cat letter, *litera felina*. Vide Baxter's Reliquiæ; Vossius; and Dom De Vaines.

With an alphabet like the preceding specimen, assisted with the researches of modern philologers, and in an age when brutes are become fashionable companions in the parlour, and in the bedchamber, it would not be unreasonable were you, Mr. Editor, to summon a meeting of the birds and beasts, to constitute them into an academy of belles lettres, and to nominate our venerable friend Esop to be president, and one of your inquisitive correspondents to be secretary to the institution. But though literature would thus fondly hope for a standard pronouncing-dictionary from the united labours of the *baas*, the *mocs*, the *cuckows*, the *waws*, the *chicks*, and the *bow-wows*, I fear that such expectation would be in vain; for unluckily the animal voice has been divided by grammarians into two species, the articulate or continued conversation; and the inarticulate or confused, such as *croax*, *era*, &c. which do not proceed from any affection of mind. See Priscian, Diomedes, and Alcuinus.

Your young correspondent, for I must presume he is young in philological inquiries, is not aware of the unreasonableness of his suggestion, nor of the difficulties to which he has presented himself. I shall instance a few. It is a certain and credible fact, that all animals vary their tone and compass of voice with the season; this circumstance had been noticed in the song of the cuckow as early as the time of Pliny. Hist. lib. x. c. 9.

The sounds of inferior animals are different according to their species; hence, in saying such a word was barked, it would be impossible to know whether the dog was supposed to utter loof loof, bow wow, or yap yap.

Different nations, in giving names to animals on account of their peculiar sounds, have widely differed: thus, a sow in snoaring makes a whizzing and guttural sound in the same breathing; the Greeks from the whizzing sound, called the sow υς, and the Britons from the guttural sound, called it *hwch*: in directing any word to be pronounced swinish-like, posterity would be at a loss which to utter υς, *hwch*, or *grunt*.

The human voice is not perfectly imitable, for the space or small compass from one note to another is capable of producing an infinity of intervallent sounds; to copy a mode of utterance, thus complex is above the reach of art: and it is equally impossible to select an assortment of animals capable of transmitting to posterity the language of man, who is a being of such peculiar dignity and amazement.

As the Rev. Mr. Evans is solicitous of acquiring information respecting Dr. Goldsmith, I have to state that Dr. G. during his literary career, used to pass his summer at a farm-house at the Hythe, about one hundred yards on the left from, and facing to, the Edgware road. The room in which he studied was, until lately, papered with his waste manuscripts, his landlord resides there still, is very civil, and communicative; and Goldsmith copied him in his "Good-Natured Man." Dr. G. was but a very short time at Dr. Milner's, at Peckham, and he entertained but a humble opinion of the Plagiarist of Holmes: his recollection of that distressing period is described with abhorrence in his "Essays," in a paper entitled, the Character of Shoolmasters, and their Treatment of Ushers.

Hampstead, Your's, &c.
June 13, 1808. JOHN JONES, L.L.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Number of your Magazine for April, published on the first of May, did not fall into my hands till this week, but I think the subject of inquiry from

from Dumbartonshire, signed J. M. so important, that I take up my pen immediately to communicate, through the medium of your interesting publication, such remarks and observations as I have derived from experience, or as may have been the result of diligent enquiry and careful investigation.

I believe the apprehension of your worthy correspondent perfectly well founded, that a greater part, or at least a considerable number of friendly societies for the relief and support of their members in sickness and old age, "are established on very erroneous principles, and without due attention to the proper calculations for ensuring the permanency of their beneficial effects." This could not have happened had the framers of these several institutions been acquainted with, and carefully availed themselves of, the Tables of the late eminent Dr. Price, annexed by Mr. Morgan, to his great work on Reversionary Payments, pages 473, 495, and which are, I believe, founded on strict mathematical principles, regulated by a careful examination of the bills of mortality for a series of years; or had they consulted any eminent calculator sufficiently conversant on such subjects, Mr. Morgan, abovementioned for instance, or Mr. Frend, actuary to the Rock Assurance Society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Another cause of failure has arisen from the desire of the original promoters, more benevolent perhaps than judicious and wise, to multiply the number of objects desirable to be obtained, beyond what associations of this sort can possibly be equal to. J. M. is himself in danger of this error, in the society he is desirous of establishing, by the proposal of annuities for widows: for with this appendage, the necessary calculations would not alone be required to state the probabilities of sickness, and of the duration of life in the persons themselves, but of the number of those they might leave behind them; their respective ages on becoming widows, and the average period of their lives, and of their continuing in a state of widowhood. Now, Sir, I will not affirm that it would be an absolute impossibility to make calculations which should meet all these contingences, but of this at least I am certain, that the data required on which to build their foundation, would render the undertaking extremely arduous, and that one single error might endanger the whole superstructure. For instance, we will assume, that the number of widows of a society of one hundred members, is supposed to average twenty, that they would become such at the age of forty, and require an annuity each for ten years, and that the calculations are made on this supposition: now should it happen that the actual number should average twenty-five, their ages on becoming such thirty-five, and the term of average allowance be twelve or fifteen, instead of ten years, is it not obvious that the sum provided for the expenditure, would be perfectly inadequate, and that the institution must fail? If, however, female benefit clubs were generally established under the patronage of neighbouring ladies, this disappointment respecting a provision for widows would create the less pain.

A correspondent who signs himself W. N. in your Magazine for May, approves of the enquiry of J. M. and enumerates the terms of many benefit clubs which have fallen within his observation, but professes not to meet the enquiry relative to the precise calculations on which they ought invariably to be founded. A remark or two I beg leave to make. This gentleman commends the liberality of a benefit club, established in his neighbourhood in 1754, for their handsome present of forty pounds towards our soldiers in Germany, and of one hundred and fourteen pounds for building a school-house. But whilst we give unqualified praise to the spirit of benevolence and charity, which dictated these donations, we must add, that by so doing, they certainly erred against the genuine principles of their own association: according to these, they ought rather to have disposed of their surplus money in granting additional aid to the members themselves in sickness, or small annuities in old age, than to have diverted it to purposes, which, however gratifying to the individuals that composed the society, were quite foreign to the objects for which it was established. Again, W. N. mentions with approbation as being a recommendation of it, that in one society with which he is acquainted, the share of a free member is transferable; but I do not see any superior advantage to the member thus admitted over those who come in by ballot, except it be, that by this means he saves his entrance-money; but this entrance-money is either necessary to the stability of the institution, or it is not: if it is, then the

the permission of transferring may endanger the whole; if it is not, then why require entrance money at all?

The writer of this paper submitted a little work to the public three years ago, entitled, "Observations on Charity Schools, &c." printed for J. Hatchard, Piccadilly; J. Johnson, St. Paul's church-yard; and J. Mawman, Poultry; in which, Mr. Editor, your two worthy correspondents would probably find some of the information of which they are in search, and particularly in chap. xxiii. on the principles essential to the stability of friendly societies, and to this she begs leave to refer them. W. N. laments, and with reason, the circumstance so general in these societies of meeting at public houses, both as highly injurious to their morals, and as considerably increasing the expence of the institution; and he suggests the desirableness of their being provided in every town, by the legislature, with a suitable place for meeting. This it is admitted might be well, and would do something towards the removal of the evil; but if gentlemen and others of some property, and of respectable character, would come forward as their avowed patrons on this express condition, either that the meeting should not be held at a public-house, or that the room where they assembled should be paid for in some other way, than by the purchase of liquor, they would do more. Will it be objected that the general members would not endure such a restriction? Be it admitted, that unless it were for their interest in a pecuniary, as well as in a moral view, it is much to be feared they would not. But if these gentlemen, as honorary members, were to appropriate their subscription to the formation of a separate fund, solely at their own disposal, out of which they were to pay for a room of meeting, to defray the expence of printing the rules, and of other contingences, and from which they should from time to time make presents to worthy distressed members, visited by calamities to which their own contributions to the general fund could not extend relief, they would eventually gain a degree of influence, (if the experience of the honorary members of many female benefit clubs may be trusted,) which would enable them at length to carry any proposal for the general good, however opposed to the mere selfish gratification of the moment. As it ought to be a first principle in these institutions, that the contributions of the general members themselves should be fully adequate to the ends proposed, there would be no use in adding those of the honorary members to the general fund, but a most important one in applying them in the manner here proposed. I would further beg leave to recommend the perusal of a sermon, preached on the first of June, 1808, before the York female benefit club, by the Rev. John Graham; sold by Rivingtons', St. Paul's Church-yard, and by Hatchard, Piccadilly. By an early insertion of the above, you will greatly oblige,

Your's, &c.

York, CATH. CAPPE.
July 12, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE proposal contained in your last Number relative to the enquiry concerning popular remedies, I perused with much satisfaction, and could not help wishing that your correspondent had gone still further, and proposed an enquiry concerning the various forms of diseases usually known by the same name; but which neither follow the same laws, nor are curable by the same remedies. *Common Sense* will perhaps say that this more properly belongs to another publication which he very aptly styles the *Gazette of the Faculty*. However as the subject has been begun in the Monthly Magazine, I shall offer an illustration of my meaning by some remarks, on two popular diseases, concluding with an old woman's successful recipe for one of them.

The two diseases I refer to are the terror of every cleanly matron in this kingdom, where more attention is paid to the personal appearance of children, than in any other part of the world. I mean the *itch*, and the diseases vulgarly called the *scald head*.

Ever since Dr. Mead gave a translation of an Italian paper by Dr. Bonomo*, on the subject of the *itch*, it has generally been believed that the disease is the effect of an insect. Yet almost every attempt at searching for the insect by medical men, has been unsuccessful. The late Mr. Hunter, whose patience was equal to his accuracy, was so constantly disappointed, that he at last gave up the pursuit, making up his mind that there must be some fallacy in the business. It must be admitted that the *itch* is now so rarely met with among the more respectable class of the community, as to be less an object of enquiry than heretofore,

* See Philosophical Transactions.

and

and to this only can be imputed the general ignorance of a distinction, which is familiar in most other parts of the world.

In Ireland the *flesh worm* is well known among the lower class, and among such whose occupation obliges them to associate with that class; and by these it is always distinguished from the *itch*. In France the *çiron* is as well known, and as generally distinguished from *la gale*; and even the celebrated nosologist of that country Sauvage, describes the two diseases in a manner, which, would lead us to suppose, that he did not consider them as confounded by any of his readers. The Germans have their *reitlaus* as well as the *itsch;* and formerly the *wheal-worm* was admitted into our English dictionaries. The Spaniards and Portuguese have terms appropriated to each. The *wheal-worm* has not however been marked by our medical writers excepting as an extraordinary occurrence; and probably to this cause we are to refer the dispute among the moderns, whether the *itch* is animalcular or not; some few having discovered an insect in a cuticular disease, resembling the *itch;* but all who examined the true *itch* having been disappointed.

It must be admitted that the strong disposition to indulge the luxury which King James thought too great for a subject, for the most part confounds the appearances of these diseases in such a manner as to prevent any accurate distinction; and the great anxiety in every family to be relieved, is almost prohibitory of minute observation. The same may perhaps be the case with *scald heads*; for certain it is that though many of these cases yield readily to the tar ointment, yet the obstinacy with which others resist all the known remedies, should induce us, especially in all difficult cases, to examine the various appearance of each; and this can only be done by leaving a part for a time without any dressings, and if possible, uninterrupted by the fingers or nails of the patient.

I was led to these last reflections by three very obstinate cases in the same family of children, which for two years and a half resisted every remedy, empirical or suggested by the regular practitioner, and were at last cured by a relation of one of the servants, who was only deterred from offering her assistance sooner by the apprehension of giving offence, or of being laughed at.

The remedy is as follows:—

Dock root scraped and put into a galley pot with fresh butter; it must boil some hours by the side of the fire, then be strained through muslin; and rubbed *cold* for some time very gently on the part, morning and night.

I have remarked that this remedy was *suggested* by a servant; because I am persuaded that many others have been *applied* by servants, and sometimes with success, without the knowledge of the family. This could not be easily done in the present instance, on account of the great attention the lady always pays to her children. Had it been otherwise, the remedy might have been used long before, and the family surgeon would have imputed the cure to his own. Such events must be reckoned among the causes of the great uncertainty of medicine, and should teach us to encourage a more free communication from persons of all classes on the subject of remedies, and even on the meaning they affix to their apparently uncouth names of diseases.

I need not remind your readers that the commander of a Syrian army, chamberlain to his king, was induced to ask the miraculous assistance of the God of Israel*, by the suggestion of a young female prisoner. That afterwards he was so indignant at the simplicity of the remedy proposed, that nothing but the persuasion of his servants could prevail upon him to make trial of those means which were appointed instantly to relieve him from an incurable disease. You will not think it necessary to remind me that the present is no longer the age of miracles; because you must be aware that my observations are directed only to the instruments by which Naaman was led to apply for, and to make use of the means by which he was restored. To come however nearer our own times, and the means within our own reach, as well as to show how completely I have anticipated the views of your Correspondent, let me transcribe a passage addressed a few months ago to the faculty.

"After this shall we refuse to receive knowledge from any source? shall we forget that to the barbers we owe the bold use of mercury—to the Jesuits, of the Peruvian bark, which they learned of the Indians—that an African showed us the value of quassia—that a Greek slave taught a woman the art of inoculation, the blessings of which were for a time almost lost, by our fancied improvements, and ill directed cautions. Lastly, shall we contrast all this with the manner in which a Jenner has availed

* See 2 Kings, chap. v.

himself

himself of the neglected traditions of cow-herds, and dairy maids. Let such an example teach us, that whilst the empiric is always ready with his remedies, the physician's higher department is to ascertain diseases; it is this only that renders his knowledge progressive, that enables him to improve the facts he every where meets with, and to use with safety and advantage, what would be otherwise misapplied or neglected; such was the business of Sydenham's life, such the lesson he has bequeathed us. "Si morbi cujuslibet historiam diligenten perspectam haberem parmalo remedium numquam non scirem adferre."*

This advice may seem fitter for the faculty than the public. But my only wish is to co-operate with your well intentioned Correspondent.

Your's, &c.

New Bridge-street, JOSEPH ADAMS.
August 12, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the opportunity, through your widely circulated and useful miscellany, to point out to the public, the cruel practice of the poulterers of the metropolis and its environs, who are generally *in the habit of plucking their fowls alive* —I say, *alive*, because it is merely for their own convenience that they slightly twist the necks of the tortured animals, which they are obliged in most cases to hold fast between their knees while plucking, to prevent their escaping and exposing their cruelty to the world; notwithstanding which there are many instances of the fowls, (when placed in unpractised hands to pluck) flying upon the counter or running about the shop in a state of nudity, before they received the *coup de grace.* Such things have been seen, and it is only from compassion to the families of the men whose hearts are hardened to these cruel practices, that I forbear mentioning their names. I hope, however, that some of your readers who have proper feelings towards the brute creation, (and what sensible, humane, well-informed man, is destitute of this!) will take the trouble to investigate the matter,—not by making enquiries of the tradesmen, but by endeavouring to ascertain the fact from personal observation, when I am persuaded they will find what I have related to be perfectly correct; several poulterers themselves having acknowledged the truth of the accusation; and in extenuation they say—that if the fowls were dead before they were plucked, this could not be done without tearing the skin.

My object in this communication is to make the matter public, and as I have not myself sufficient influence in society to prevent the practice from being continued; I sincerely hope that those who have, will interest themselves in endeavouring to put a stop to one so abominably cruel and disgraceful.

Your's, &c.

Hackney, AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.
August 9, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Farmer's *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare,* there is the following passage.—"Shakspeare himself hath left some translations from Ovid. The epistles, says one, of *Paris* and *Helen* give a sufficient proof of his acquaintance with that poet; and it may be concluded, says another, that he was a competent judge of other authors, who wrote in the same language."

"This hath been the universal cry, from Mr. Pope himself to the criticks of yesterday. Possibly, however, the gentlemen will hesitate a moment, if we tell them, that Shakspeare was not the author of these translations. Let them turn to a forgotten book, by Thomas Heywood, called *Britaine's Troy,* printed by W. Jaggard in 1609; and they will find these identical epistles, 'which being so pertinent to our historie, says Heywood, *I* thought necessarie to translate'. How then came they ascribed to Shakspeare? I will tell them that likewise. The same voluminous writer published in 1612, an *Apology for Actors,* and in an appendix directed to his new printer, Nic Okes, he accuses his old one, Jaggard, of taking the two epistles of *Paris* to *Helen,* and *Helen* to *Paris,* and printing them in a less volume under the name of *another*; but he was so much offended with Master Jaggard, 'that altogether unknown to him, he had presumed to make so bold with his name'. In the same work of Heywood are all the other translations, which have been printed in the modern editions of the Poems of Shakspeare."

This passage contains an heavy charge against Shakspeare: it accuses him, not only of an attempt to impose on the public, but on his patron, Lord Southampton,

---

* Morbid Poison, 4to. edition, p. 310.

ton, to whom he dedicated his "unpolisht lines." As an admirer of Shakspeare, I should be sorry to suppose my favourite poet, an *impostor*. I shall therefore beg some of your correspondents to assist in clearing up this point. This can only be done by exhibiting a comparative view of the translations in question. *Britaine's Troy* is not within my reach, nor have I the edition of Shakspeare by Malone and Steevens, and cannot therefore refer to what these learned gentlemen have said upon the subject. I think, however, that the plan which I recommend, is the best that can be devised either to vindicate the character of Shakspeare, or to render indelible the stain which Heywood has endeavoured to fix upon it. It may perhaps appear that Heywood was the impostor himself; for if my memory does not deceive me, the Poems of Shakspeare appeared in 1609—perhaps before the publication of *Britaine's Troy*.

Ovid would seem from some passages in his dramas to have been a favourite poet with Shakspeare. He probably formed an acquaintance with him at school. Nor is it unlikely that he read Terence and Plautus at the same time. As he did not leave school before he was fifteen or sixteen, he might have formed a still more extensive acquaintance with the classic writers. Dermody was a good classical scholar at ten years of age,—and certainly Dermody was not as great a genius as Shakspeare. Nor would the bare-legged cow-boys in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, who, when younger, quote Horace and Virgil fluently, bear a comparison in point of talents with the author of *Lear* and *Macbeth*.

Chester, Your's, &c.
July 20, 1808. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY observed a tragedy entitled *Solyman*, announced in the English prints. As I have not yet read this tragedy, may I beg of some of your correspondents to inform me whether or not it be an imitation, or translation of the *Solimano* of Bonarelli, a splendid tragedy, of which some account is given in *Hist. Memoir on Ital. Trag. p.* 156. I should be happy to see translations of some other tragedies mentioned in that work, particularly those of Alfieri, and Monti.

Cork, Your's, &c.
Aug. 4, 1808. R. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SUBJECT which formerly employed the pens of some of the political economists in France, has been lately brought forward by a Mr. Spence, in two pamphlets, the first of which is entitled, "Britain independent of Commerce," and seems to have engaged much of the public attention; and the second, which is very lately published, is entitled, "Agriculture," and contains a repetition of his former opinions, with remarks on the strictures passed on them, in the Reviews, and in a pamphlet of a Mr. Mill, entitled, "Commerce defended."

The question discussed is, "Whether land or manufactures should be considered as the source of revenue?"

It appears to me that the difficulties which present themselves to the solution of this question are occasioned solely by the ambiguity of some of the terms used; and that if I can offer a statement of the question in which this ambiguity shall be removed, I shall go near to accommodate both parties.

Mr. Spence's second pamphlet contains a recapitulation of his former opinion (see p. 14) in these words:—

"I will here briefly recapitulate the politico-economical creed which it was the object of my pamphlet to establish, and which I have as yet seen no reason to abjure. Believing then that wealth is solely created by agriculture, I set the highest value upon manufactures, as being essential to transmute the wealth produced from the soil to another shape; and to the accumulation of capital as having been the great stimulus to the agricultural improvements of this country, and as being still required progressively to forward these improvements."

To this the Edinburgh Review (No. xxii. p. 431) opposes Dr. Smith's opinion, with which it professes to agree. This opinion is,

That the real revenue of the whole society is to be estimated, not only by all the food which is consumed, but also by all the manufactures and commodities of all kinds that are produced during that consumption, or what amounts nearly to the same thing, by the value of all that each individual in the country consumes, which evidently consists not only in a certain portion of food, but in a certain quantity of manufactures, and other commodities in addition to it.

I believe,

I believe, Sir, that these two opposite creeds may be considered as including the principal points on either side.

The three stumbling-blocks in the way to a clear understanding of the question are three words—*wealth, transmute, create.*

As the former is an abstract term, compounded of several simple ideas, it may not be easy to give a definition of it that shall be faultless: but one would have expected that those who used it would, by a proper application of it, have determined its meaning. This, however, has not been done, and a definition of it remains still a desideratum.

With the second of the trio (*transmute*), the chief quality I perceive in it is that of being pedantic, and therefore improperly chosen by an author who professes to write for the public. Indeed, philosophers themselves may be at a loss to understand with what propriety it can be said that corn is transmuted into a house. Of these two words, however, I only speak *en passant*, and shall reserve the force of my arguments for the latter word *create*, a misconception of which I take to be the cause of much ink and paper being wasted.

Mr. Spence, indeed, seems sufficiently aware of this, but unluckily has not been aware that the charge lies at his own door. He accuses the Edinburgh Reviewers of confounding its meaning with accumulation (see p. 36), and (p. 49) he says, "The controversy in this, as in a thousand other cases, is chiefly to be attributed to the ambiguities of language. We use the words *create* and *source* in different senses."

To clear the way to a decision of this question, it may be useful, before we consider on what these points appear to differ, to ascertain in what points they must agree. The following propositions may be laid down as demonstrable:—

That food is necessary to man's subsistence.

That it may be considered as a species of wealth.

That houses, cloathing, manufactures, machinery, tools, &c. together with food, constitute the whole of wealth.

That in the early ages of society, mankind were without many of these advantages.

That at present an abundance of them properly constitutes wealth.

That without labour none of these could be procured. And

That those who labour, can procure but a small portion of them.

I have, Sir, stated these propositions very loosely, as the strength of my arguments would not be weakened should they not be found literally correct. Truisms may serve as landmarks, and if, in future discussions this imperfect plan should be improved, it might lead to a quicker decision.

One would suppose that political economists, having so many data, or (metaphorically speaking) so many points of departure, would soon reach the object of which they are in search: but Mons. De Quesnai, and his coadjutors in France, first quitted the plain simple road of truth, and, as men of talents will be followed even when they go astray, Messrs. Spence and Cobbet hobbled after them.

Let us, if you please, Sir, try to recover this misguided pair, or at least prevent the public from following their example.

Let us suppose any country, England for example, to have contained in its earliest ages a certain number of inhabitants, who subsisted wholly on the produce of the earth, which was cultivated solely by the labour of their hands, and that at this period they had neither houses nor cloathing, nor manufactures, nor any of the conveniencies of life: in short, I suppose them to have had no other property than the land they cultivated, and its produce. This produce, as I shall take for granted, is a species of wealth. Thence let us transfer our views to England as it now is, and to its inhabitants, as we at present find them, enjoying all the advantages before mentioned.

I then ask, are not all these advantages derived from the labour of men who have improved the benefits bestowed on them; and would they, without the exertion of that labour, have possessed them?

On these points, would Mr. Spence say (if I had the honour of conversing with him), but one opinion can be entertained: but all the materials of these manufactures are derived from the land. With food to maintain a certain number of labourers, and materials on which to work, I can command all these advantages; but you, with all your manufacturing apparatus, cannot produce that food, which is necessary for the subsistence of those labourers, and without which they cannot work.

True,

True, Sir, I might reply; but by presenting a motive to stimulate them, I can create that wealth—I can purchase food.

No, rejoins Mr. S. you create nothing; you only change one species of wealth into another; which operation I call transmutation, or fixation of property.

Having arrived at this observation, which I consider to be the error owing to which a wrong solution has been given, I shall beg leave to drop the supposed conversation with Mr. S. in order to consider the meaning of the word *create*.

"It is (says Mr. S. p. 42) to bring into existence matter, without the annihilation of other matter," and in this he is right: but the word has a more comprehensive meaning. To shew this, we need only appeal to every day's usual application of it. We "create" disturbances—create uneasiness. Now, in doing this, we bring no new matter into existence; but Mr. S. will say this is the metaphorical use of it, with which we have nothing to do.

Let us then appeal to authority—let us consult Dr. Johnson:—

Create (*creo*, Latin), to cause, to exist.

2. To produce, to cause, to be the occasion of.

5. To give any new qualities, to put any thing in a new state.

If therefore I build a house, and by offering it to sale can present an inducement to the cultivators of land to increase their efforts, in order to procure an additional quantity of corn (which additional quantity, please to observe, would not have been produced without such inducement), may it not be said that I am the occasion of the production of such produce—in other words, create it.

Stimulate is sometimes synonymous with *create*. To stimulate is to produce an effect—an effect must have a cause, and what causes an effect may be said to create it.

If there is any truth in these observations, how much to be lamented is it, that words, on which knowledge depends, should be used so inaccurately!

As, however, Mr. S. may not readily see any advantage in the example I have proposed, and may be of opinion that his own reasonings and illustrations are more convincing, I shall examine into one passage, where I think I discover an error, which, as well as the improper use of the word create, may have misled him.

(P. 36.)—He says, "Controversy can exist only with respect to that small part of the revenue of the manufacturers and unproductive classes consisting of the difference in value between manufactured articles in their manufactured and raw state. Now to me it appears a reason quite sufficient to induce us to regard this portion of their revenue as a transfer, merely; that in converting this raw into manufactured produce, food, which has been derived from the soil, has been consumed, and that the additional value conferred is only equal to that of the food expended."

How can Mr. S. shew that the additional value conferred on manufactured articles is only equal to the food expended, when he himself allows that manufactures serve to stimulate to agricultural pursuits. If they stimulate to increased efforts, this stimulus can only arise from the additional value they possess.

Were I not unwilling to fill your pages unnecessarily, I might amuse your readers with some of Mr. Spence's similes. Paracelsus transmuting bushels of sand into grains of gold (p. 51.); the rain water collected without a cistern; the farmer who turns a lean ox upon rich pasture; prove nothing, illustrate nothing, but the author's wit, which, on the present subject, might have been spared.

(P. 53.)—"If a land-proprietor chose to give Madame Catalani one hundred quarters of wheat for singing an Italian air, it would be ridiculous to assert that the real value of this wheat was merely the song. Its real intrinsic value would be all the enjoyments for which Madame Catalani could exchange it."

Yes, Mr. Spence, the price paid for the wheat by Madame Catalani to those who gave it, was certainly the song, call it value received, or not; but the value of the wheat that was given is a separate consideration, and ought not to have been thus confounded.

Let me, before I conclude, congratulate Mr. Spence on the very severe, yet deserved rebuke he has given his opponent Mr. Mill, who, not satisfied with Mr. Spence's definition of wealth, would fain make a better.—(See p. 27.)

However dogmatical some of my observations may appear, I would not wish to be considered as deciding on a subject which has divided the opinions of persons of abilities. Please to consider them as enquiries, and allow me to subscribe myself,

AN ENQUIRER.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed, a few months ago, an anecdote relative to the late Marquis of Exeter, from an Account of an Excursion to the Highlands, in which the author is grossly mistaken, I beg leave, from my own personal acquaintance with that worthy deceased nobleman for years, during his retirement, to clear up this subject. That he retired from his seat at Handbury-hall, in Worcestershire, to the little village of Bolas, in Shropshire, about eight miles from Newport, and twelve from Shrewsbury, under the feigned appellation of Jones, about the year 1790, is most true; though that he ever gambled away *all* his fortune, and suffered the affliction in consequence of the divorce from his first lady, which Mr. Mawman imputes to him, is, in a great measure, from his habitual cheerfulness and serenity during those years, liable to much doubt. To some, who were most intimate with him, he often observed, he never was more comfortable, nor enjoyed his health so well as he did during that period; both which circumstances were totally incompatible with a life of regret and vexation. After residing a few months as a boarder at the house of Mr. H——s, a farmer at Bolas, the father of the young woman whom he soon after married, he purchased seven acres of land on Bolas common, from the Rev. Creswell Tayleur, of Meeson; and there built a small brick house, which a little before the demise of his late uncle, he enlarged and adorned with two small wings. It now goes under the name of Burghley Villa, is the property of Mrs. Tayleur, the relict of the late Creswell Tayleur, or rather one of her children, his godson, to whom he bequeathed both house and land; and is altogether at present a very comfortable habitation, with the other convenient buildings attached to it, for a person of about a thousand pounds a year.

The late Rev. T—— H——, of W. U. amusing himself about that time in *brick-making*, Mr. Jones, to be more classically correct, purchased some of the first bricks that composed it of this gentleman; but however retired this worthy man might have appeared to the people of Shropshire, he was not so, be assured, to his connections of Handbury and Burghley; one of the stewards of the former, whom I once saw at his house, being occasionally with him. The circumstance that brings it more particularly to my recollection was Mr. Jones's observation to me, that he was an old man, who possessed a great deal of humour. That his lordship, in the course of this time, was the subject of much conversation, is likewise true, many endeavouring, as is usual in these cases, to evince the superiority of their sagacity by the superior severity of their remarks; but so far was he at any time from divulging a tittle about himself to any one, that the rude enquiries of a certain gentleman farmer, now deceased, who called aloud to him, in a convivial party, to declare *who* he was, *what* he was, and from *whence* he came, were evaded by him with the utmost pleasantry and good humour. Though his conversation abounded with the information and good manners of a gentleman, with remarks on medicine and natural philosophy, I do not recollect that it did at any time take a classical turn, as the Tourist insinuates, though I have frequently dined in his company at the table of one of these gentlemen; and that neither of them (the only clergymen near him) ever discovered his real rank at all, will be evident to you, Sir, from the following facts. Upon the birth of his first son, who soon after died, after he settled on the common, two or three of his friends roasting a sheep, in celebration of that event, the Rev. Mr. T. and his family at Meeson expressed their surprise that so much rejoicing should be made for the birth of a child of a mere private man, as Mr. J. appeared to be; and when he came to his title, so little idea had the other reverend gentleman of it, that the marquis himself was the first who informed him by a letter, which I saw, of that event. Now, if this nobleman had divulged the secret of his condition to either of these gentlemen, it is impossible that the first of them should have betrayed the surprize that he did upon the rejoicing made for the birth of his child; neither would it have been requisite for him to unfold the mystery to the second, as he did, by letter. Had his lordship been as incautious as Mr. M. informs us he was, it would most probably have defeated the end of his retirement; and while it encouraged the visits of the great and opulent to a little cottage, where he could not have had the means of entertaining them as he wished, it would have prevented the diffident of the former little circle, from whom he received most satisfaction, from associating with him as they had been accustomed to do. I am the more anxious to clear up this

this point, as it will vindicate his lordship's wisdom and good sense from an act of gross imprudence, which would better become a rash young man and a commoner, than one then at the zenith of life, as well nearly as of fortune and title. What was the marquis's confidence in the Rev. C. Tayleur, I really cannot say; but as to our merry friend the *brick-maker*, he would as readily have trusted water to a sieve, or a mitre to his head, as a *secret* to his care and confidence. Was it not also natural to occur to a mind of his superior experience, that if he divulged a secret of this kind, considering the simple and frugal style in which he lived, and the severity with which strangers usually judge one another, that neither of the parsons, though we are told of the extraordinary shrewdness of one of them, would have believed him? The reverend gentleman would, I am afraid, like Thomas of Didimus, in this case, have gone diametrically opposite to the fact: the pride predominant in most, seldom believing the best till it is absolutely obliged to do so, by the omnipotent experience of truth. But what more particularly puts it out of all doubt was his observation, at Burghley, soon after he came to his title, before his first chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Carey, and myself, that he was surprized the people of Shropshire, notwithstanding his desire of being unknown, were so long in unveiling his real rank and condition. The rest of the anecdote bears much the same character for error and truth as the foregoing. In respect to his shocking the feelings of his wife with the sudden disclosure of her new rank, fortune, and situation, a circumstance so foreign to the general conduct of this delicate and considerate nobleman, I am happy to inform you it is equally a mistake. His wife, long before his uncle's death, or even last illness, was introduced to him at Burghley; so that if he then hinted any thing to her on the subject, it was far more natural and proper. Though I am clearly of Mr. Mawman's opinion, that great and sudden elevations do not always contribute to our happiness, yet I have every reason to believe, from his lordship's kind and unremitted attention to her, that Lady Exeter felt nothing of the unhappiness he mentions. If I had not myself been a witness of this, I should not presume to vouch for it; and that her death was not occasioned, or even accelerated, by the state of her mind, is evident to those acquainted with the fact, that she expired purely in consequence of the illness attendant on the birth of her last child, which was just three weeks after delivery.

Such, Sir, are the *facts* which a long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased marquis and his lady, previous to his coming to his title, and since, have enabled me to place in opposition to the naked *suppositions* of the Tourist; and, though it is not as easy to contradict anecdotes as compose them, yet a natural love of truth, as well as a sincere veneration for the memory of the deceased marquis, to whom I owe much, will I trust, excuse this humble effort of my pen.

Your's, &c. T. O.

NOTE of the EDITOR.—We think it proper to state, that on the death of the late marchioness we received an account of her history, which we then thought marvellous, and we judged it to be our duty to submit it to the marquis through a friend, before we printed it. He received it with kindness, and politely returned the article, which appeared in our obituary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A BEAUTIFUL meteor has been observed by me at ten this evening.

I was looking at the moon, then just in the horizon, with a pocket achrometer of Dollond. My attention was called off by a starry light, which must have been very strong, as the distance of the object which produced it was near 90° (or at right angles) from that point of the horizon which I was then observing. I turned round, and saw the object whence the light had proceeded. It was the most intensely blue light I have ever seen of any celestial object. It was, I think, certainly not less than 2′ or 2½′ in diameter, perfectly round, and well defined, at an altitude of about 28°. It descended slowly and equably in an oblique direction westward and S. W. In approaching the horizon, it became sensibly incurvated, and again changed its direction.

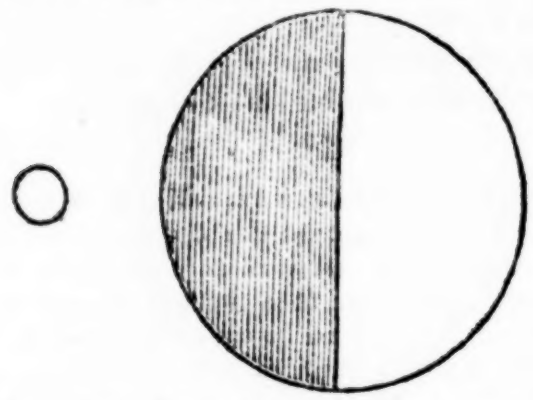
The curve, as near as I can describe, was thus, and the undulating appearance in the change of direction beautiful and unusual:—

It

It had no scintillation, no appearance of train; no change, sensibly, of light, figure, or apparent diameter. I saw it for about five or six seconds, and then lost it at some height above the horizon. When it disappeared, it was considerably S. of the W.

Air damp. Sky hazy.

I have seen two or three meteors, which very much exceeded this in apparent diameter, one of them more than ten times; but none of which the brightness has been more beautifully vivid.



Sc. $\frac{1}{10}$ T.=2′ of a degree.

Its proportion to the enlightened part of the ☽'s disc is pretty accurately expressed in the annexed figures.

Its disc being so perfectly circular, and the uniformity and blueness of its intense light, are the most remarkable circumstances. The western or preceding part of its disk was most blue. The white a pure and very strong white.

Indeed, when an object seen under so small an angle could make such an impression on the retina of one then looking at the moon, it is sufficiently evident how luminous it must have been. From the time of my being sensible of the light, it must have been two or three seconds before I saw the object.

The air has been in a very electric state for several days.

I have just been looking at ♃, who, I am confirmed, is inferior in brightness, and I think in apparent magnitude.

Assigning it the lowest height any way probable, fifty miles from the earth, when first seen, its velocity, I think, must have been one-half that of a cannon ball at the moment of discharge; consequently 240 miles an hour, at least: and I cannot think it less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile in diameter.

I have examined its supposed altitude by the positions of the stars near which it was seen, and find it right. At the instant when observed, it was beyond Cor Caroli, and a little below it, and passed under Arcturus. When its light caused me to look for it, I apprehend it was not much west of the north.

The circumstances shew that this meteor was no projectile from the moon; at least at the time of its appearance. The ☽ was very dichotomous, being within a few hours of her first quarter. Its relative position to the moon is not meant to be indicated in the sketch, for it disappeared much west of the moon, which set considerably southward.

It will not seem surprizing that so small a diameter should give light sufficient to strike the eye so forcibly, when it is recollected that Venus frequently casts a shadow, and is sometimes seen in the full day. I believe, however, I have under, rather than over, rated its apparent diameter. Your's, &c.

Troston, CAPEL LOFFT.
July 29, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondents in general are under an obligation to Mr. Boileau, for the curious extract from Southey's letters, on the subject of removing the Portuguese government to the Brazils. It appears then, that the plan, and a most rational and public-spirited one, it truly is, originated in the expanded mind of a real statesman, upwards of a century ago.

I have no reason to doubt the liberality of thinking and patriotism of your Correspondent Mr. Boileau, but I apprehend he has yet not paid that attention it merits, to the following noble and enlightened sentiment of the old Portuguese secretary; a sentiment indeed, which would outshine letters of gold.—" Thus should Brazil become the port of the world. The Europeans would come there for gold, and silver, and jewels, and whatever productions might be raised; nor when the ports were opened to them, would they ever think of conquering the country."

The ground of my apprehension lies in the nature of the position of Boileau (p. 126 Mag. for March) he says," the superior force of the Portuguese power in South America, backed by the naval strength of the British empire, will enable it to annoy the French and the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe, and on that foundation, which is the only secure one in politics, it will find its safety. In Europe, it was at the mercy of its neighbours; in America, its neighbours will be at its mercy."

If

If they were not unfounded in just theory, experience, fatal experience, I think, has but too amply demonstrated, the folly or rather insanity of expectations of success to be derived from sources like these. But how long are measures of conquest and blood and devastation to be preferred, in this infatuated country, founding yet its wealth and independence and glory on commercial pursuits, to the just, beneficent, and peaceable, intercourse between nation and nation? Are we to be hood-winked by the senseless and barbarian sophistry of *natural enmity*, until we plunge blindfold and headlong, into that gulph, in which must be buried, perhaps for ever, our independence, as a people. Will it never occur to our politicians, that all our interested, as well as honourable ends, will, be most surely answered, both in Europe and in all parts of the world, by peace and an amicable commercial intercourse with France.

Such, beyond all question, will also be the only secure mode of conduct to be adopted by the new Brazilian government, and such, we may assure ourselves, will be adopted on the first occasion which presents. Nor has the Prince Regent scrupled to avow this in his declaration on leaving Lisbon; as well as his strong desire to have made his peace with France, had that been in his power. Indeed he appeared but too well aware that Brazil, however distant, might not prove to his government a refuge against the gigantic and all-grasping power of Napoleon.

The endeavour to infuse notions of the superior power of the Portuguese in South America, and that backed by British naval force the new government may set up for conquerors, is a most cruel, and may prove a most fatal, delusion. Even if the native Brazilians would come into such views, which is highly improbable, from their known character and bias towards France, let the present state of Spanish America be well considered; with Liniers at the head of its military force, and farther, that Napoleon could at a very short notice, send thither a staff of officers, of that qualification, which has too generally turned the scale in military affairs, and at no very great distance of time, both troops and shipping. Far from the Portuguese government having in its power to annoy the Spanish provinces, it is extremely probable, the court of Brazil would be unable to defend its own, in such a contest. Suppose we could send ten or even twenty thousand men, to the assistance of Brazil, past events do not authorize us to depend on success therefrom. We have already ruined too many nations, impelled by their unlucky stars to confide in our defence. Should a war really commence between the Spaniards and Portuguese, in South America, and Brazil have the fortune to be conquered, it would be a miserable and barren satisfaction to us, to be enabled a while to blockade its ports. If we possess any sympathetic feelings, surely they would be excited by the recollection of having twice ruined our unfortunate ally!

With respect to his first ruin, the occasion of his emigration to Brazil, it being bloodless, I think humanity itself cannot regret it. The court of Portugal has left a narrow and precarious sovereignty in a country periodically subject to that most dreadful scourge of humanity, the tremendous earthquake, for one of the richest, most fertile, and extensive, empires of the earth, where, with political prudence, it may be independent and truly great. The mother country too will be highly benefited by the change in the improvements, which nothing less powerful than the military and moral despotism of France could effect in a superstitious, degraded, and lost people.

The late proclamation of the French General Junot, now governor of Portugal, breathes the most enlightened sentiments, and might be a model for the adoption of a most free government.

I write this, Sir, I trust, in the true spirit of that general impartiality and freedom which becomes an Englishman; and with an old attachment to the Monthly Magazine, the depository of just and sound principles, I remain Sir,

Your's, &c.

March, 14, 1808. QUI QUONDAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE a desire to take up a column of your valuable and extensively circulated Miscellany, on the subject of the Literary Fund. I may perhaps thereby obtain some information, perhaps furnish some.

It may be proper to observe, that my attention was directed towards the Literary Fund, as a fit object of subscription, some years since, by a noble lord, now no more. Enquiries, however, did not prove altogether satisfactory to me; and to say the truth, I felt extreme disgust at a passage which I observed, in the pamphlet published by the Society.

The

The fund, at this period, is indeed, in little need of the aid of subscribers, for it seems rather in danger of becoming a rich and powerful society, endowed with a patronage, which may be fatal to the interests, in other words, to the freedom of literature. Let those who feel any concern on the subject, judge. Added to the English subscriptions, the fund has drawn ample sums from India, and has still larger in expectation; His R. H. the Prince has given a freehold house, and a gentleman has lately bequeathed a considerable fortune. The society's funded capital must be considerable, and as, if my information be correct, the distribution of their bounty, is most studiously and systematically, economical, and accumulation the chief object; compound interest must, in the course of a few years, produce great effects.

In a view of this subject, it farther ought not to be omitted, that during Mr. Addington's administration, which seemed not to neglect any possible aid to be derived from the press, it appeared in various public prints, that the Literary Fund was to be taken under the especial protection of his Majesty, and that it was to be enabled to grant annuities, and to be invested with, I know not what privileges.

The subscribers to an institution of this kind, will do well to reflect, not only on the probable consequences of wealth and power, namely, whether they give their bounty to the wants of the existing race of authors, or to those of the next, or to which of the future generations. The laying out of a surplus indeed, to good use, would surely be meritorious; but if to favour such end, the meritorious authors of the present time, who in fact have a real property in the fund, must be neglected, the former would be an improper and unjust application of the money. In the interim, are there no literary gentlemen in England, in needy, or distressed, circumstances, who may, or do pretend to a fair claim! Are all authors rich now, and is the speculation just and rational, that their successors are to be the reverse, since such ample provision is making for them? Sorry I am, that my experience does not confirm this, and that men within my knowledge, whose educated talents and useful labours I hold in veneration, are at no rate in those circumstances in which every true son of liberality would wish them. There is also a most necessary caution on the case of accumulating funds or capitals, originally dedicated to any particular purpose. In the course of time, they usually become diverted, from their original, to very different purposes. The first managers and trustees find themselves in warm and comfortable births. Their successors progressively increase their comforts, until, with the lapse of time, the lawful purposes of the estate have also lapsed from the public remembrance, and it becomes the actual property of the lawful succession of managers. Who does not see the deplorable case of the poor, in these observations, who have been invariably robbed and swindled out of their inheritance bequeathed to them by weak, but benevolent men? And in a country boasting of the equality and excellence of its laws! surely some British patriot will start up, and gain immortal honour by an attempt to avenge the cause of the poor, oppressed, and trodden under foot, in all times. Nobody, however, need suppose that I am levelling observations of this kind at the Literary Fund, to which they are so totally inapplicable; or that I suppose, the gentlemen who act under that institution, take more to themselves than is warranted by the strictest justice. All I mean to inculcate, is the necessity of a popular superintendance, so to express myself, of public trusts; and the extreme caution which ought to be used, lest such trusts become the property, as being under the arbitrary management, of a succession of juntos.

The magnificent picture of the generosity of the fund, blazoned forth in glowing poetic strains, in the Society's book, and in their newspaper accounts, I must own, always struck me with admiration ——— of "seeking the author in his lonely shade, when by all deserted, raising his bright hopes and stimulating him to fame." I was never more convinced, how little it is the business of poetry, to deal in realities, which indeed would mar its legitimate effect, and reduce it to the level of plain prose. And thus does Mr. F—— fully establish his claim to the inspiration of true poetry. When the Fund descends to plain prose, how quickly the illusion vanishes. We have been informed by one of the newspapers, which appears to have had the most authentic account of late proceedings, that the managers of the fund find the advantage of distributing small sums: an advantage indeed which cannot be doubted, granting the money subscribed, to be intended chiefly for posterity. But surely these

cannot

cannot be a more palpable burlesque, than for a company revelling over the pleasures of the table, and amidst a profusion of wine, and sing-song, soft, enchanting, adulatory verse, to wipe their mouths with a delicate handkerchief, and to congratulate themselves on the wondrous generosity of dispensing two! three! and five guinea bounties, to men with feelings and education, perhaps former habits, similar to their own; men, some of whom may have sacrificed time, health, every thing held most valuable in life, to the irresistible desire of the acquisition and propagation of that knowledge, of such inestimable benefit to the human race. There need be no wonder at the frequent remark, that literary men, who can condescend to expose themselves to scrutinies and enquiries, not always conducted with the utmost delicacy or caution, and to the hazard of refusal after all, must be in a state of acute distress indeed; in which, a few guineas must be a miserable and tantalizing alleviation. Some years ago, I have heard, these small sums were accepted with dissatisfaction, but the poverty of the fund in those days, was certainly a fair apology—a far better than one which is reported to have been made since. On a certain day, no applicant could be relieved, because the manager had that day purchased too large a sum of three per cent consols! In fine, the hint in the Society's book, of the preference to be given to the supporters of religion, and the caveat against the authors of impious works, are too much in the narrow language of party, and more adapted to bigotted Anti-Jacobins, than to a liberal and enlightened Society, whose grand object ought to be the discovery and propagation of truth, which alone is utility. For the honour of the country it is to be lamented, that sentiments of this degrading nature have been acted upon. In the name of all that is just, and all that relates to common sense, is a man's honour, his character, worth, utility, to be measured and decided upon, by the degrees of his belief in histories, which describe transactions, two or three thousand years old? Is this country, with such high pretensions to light and liberty, to be the last in Europe to quit such abominable and cruel follies?

I trust, Sir, you will give insertion to this, at a crisis when the need of a Literary Fund, upon the broadest principles of liberality, must be more than ever apparent. You have already announced, in your Magazine, the embargo upon literature. Nor will the society itself, composed as it is of so many persons of high celebrity, be displeased at any remarks tending to its real improvement.

Your's, &c.

May 7, 1808. **M. P.**

P.S. I ought to have stated that a considerable number of subscribers to the Literary Fund have of late, more especially, taken up the subject above discussed, in the same point of view.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are no books, which have so amply contributed to make smatterers in Literature, and *pettit maitres* in Science, as the Reviews: as however the lover of humour derives more pleasure from provoking persons of consequence, especially if they are not fit subjects of attack; I trust that the propriety of this principle, and the cogency of the reason, will induce you to insert my eulogy upon the titles of the reviews. I shall prove that they, who profess to be the arbiters of Taste, are no less *singular* than *ingenious* in the denominations of their pretensions.

The first was the *Monthly* Review composed by impartial writers. This term *Monthly* is a very ingenious title, conveying the important information, in the form of an advertisement, that it appeared once a month. Indeed! they would have styled it the *Intermittent-Review*, but did not because it was meant to imply further, that it followed the progress of the moon and the term monthly was used, lest any wicked wag should style it the *lunatick* review, because it got an ill name for presuming to wish certain *insane* changes in the church and state.

The next is the *Critical* Review, meaning that it is a *critical* period with these writers, to know what to say about the works before them. There is an anecdote, that it was once intended to call it the *Scratch-head* Review, but that a doctor, who had a large stock of hard words supplied the *critical* term. Though they astonished Gray by mistaking the *fides æolicæ* of the classics for a *modern æolian harp*, we know that infallibility has ceased with the downfal of popery, and all good protestants have the privilege of error, without censure. However, this is a good review, and what establishes the *merit* of reviews in public opinion, the writers go to church.

In the free constitution of England, dissenters have no right to be authors, or any

any thing else I know of; and as the Monthly Review was reputed to be the work of some of their parsons, it gave birth, notwithstanding its merit, to

The *British Critic*, i. e. the *Welsh* Critic; this being in opposition to the Monthly Review, by clergymen of the establishment, the authors, from vanity, thought it fit to inform the public, that they were *Welsh* critics, or in other words, those divines of the regular church, who emigrated from the Principality, to undertake the office of recruiting serjeants for the church of England. Others affirm, that they stole the title from the *British* blacking-ball, and other noted inventions. There cannot be the smallest doubt, but, that the policy and measures of that renowned Machiavel Archbishop Laud, and the conduct of a review upon such principles *as confine its circulation to the strictly orthodox*, must be *constantly in the way* of making *new* converts to the church of England, and that, if a book of merit be written by persons of opposite tenets to the writers, the most conscientious clergymen and gentlemen of the nicest honour, may coolly affirm not untruths, but *opposite opinions* to the *evidence of facts*, &c. &c.; and that without any deception of the public.—I wish them well with Sir I. B. Burgess's port. Good feasting there!

Then followed the *English* Review. This was taken from the *English* Dictionary, &c. and was intended to inform the public, that the authors did not meddle with the learned languages, which were out of their sphere: but that they confined themselves to spelling books, and works in the vernacular language, such as the public might *believe* that they *did* understand.

The *London* Review was another ephemeron, and the title meant to say, that the authors were *cocknies*, or that it was adapted to the habits and knowledge of that *double-u-veifying* race: the writers not meddling with agriculture, gardening, horsemanship, or works of that kind, unintelligible within the sound of Bow-bells.

Next arose the *Anti-jacobin* Review. This title at first made me scratch my head, it was so *riddleish*. At last I got it. Jack of the *bin* is only another term for Jack of the *box*, an ingenious toy among the children, where you draw out a lid and up rises *Jack*. The title therefore meant to say, that whenever, the *democrat* Jack of the Bin jumped up, the cunning *anti* Jack of the Bin, got up and knocked him down.

Soon after came the *Imperial* Review, by a society of *gentlemen*; surely it ought to have been by a society of *emperors!* But no, the world would have thought, they had got Buonaparte among them, and they might have been taken up. The fact is however not yet known to the public, concerning this appellation. Imperials, then, are those packing cases, which are fastened to the roof of a travelling carriage; and the authors being *trunk-makers*, descendants of the old one, also a *reviewer* of play-house celebrity, they assumed that title of gentlemen, which courtesy deals out so kindly to all ranks. I call upon the imperial reviewers to prove that they have actually lounged in Bond-street.

Next comes the *Eclectic* Review, horribly cacophonous. First philosophers, then heretics, says Dr. Mosheim, were the said eclectics: now they are *reviewers;* quere, if *Philospho-heretics*, as many devout and well-meaning elderly ladies take most reviewers to be. Their place is to *eclect* the beauties of literature, and very amiable and feeling gentlemen they are, in this process of *eclecting*, abounding in interjections and apostrophes of delight. There is this singularity in these reviewers, that though they *puff*, they never *puff* (*and blow* besides) with great fatigue.

What the *Oxford* Review meant, I know not; that town, like many others, only sending members to parliament; and universities now a days, not meaning a place of learning but only U, N, I, V, E, R, S, I, T, Y. "We *write* reviews! (says a gentleman commoner);—no, no, we *ride* to reviews. What can the man mean by *writing* reviews?"

Last comes the leviathan, the *Edinburgh* Review, properly seasoned it is to be hoped with musk, before its arrival in town, from that dreadful region, whose only privies and vocative cases *both carent*. To the honour of modern Scotland, books, &c. do not now perform quarantine. This review appears but once a quarter; the idea being taken from the quarter-sessions, which it resembles in the trial of culprits, and is absolutely, in serious truth, for greater terror, printed by a *Constable!* The police of literature belongs to them, and it is said, that Macmanus, Townshend, and various surgeons and butchers, write in this review; but their profession unfortunately precludes the impulse of *amiable* feelings. The *Bow-street* review is certainly a more appropriate title, than the Edinburgh Review; Scotchmen being habitually,

habitually amiable and conciliating: but perhaps this is *flattery*.

So much, Mr. Editor, for Reviews, a term which I use without meaning any offence to the army, for as they know no other interpretation of the word, than its military one, without this apology, I might occasion mischief!—and so, I conclude, with most hearty prayers, that reviews may be as infallible as Moore's Almanack, in their conjectures and prophecies, and *not misquote*, or *make mistakes*, or *dabble too much in politics*, all woeful events for these poor fellows.—*One favour* I have to beg of the Bow-street or Edinburgh reviewers, which is this, that the next time they review Chatterton's Works, they will be pleased to allow the privilege of having once existed to poor Joseph Ischam, the author of the *Antiocheis;* and *another favour* I have to beg, that, seriously speaking, all the reviewers will take this, as it is meant, a mere *jeu d'esprit*; their utility to country curates, excisemen, and schoolmasters, being indisputable.

I am, your's, &c. R. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* BEAUTIES *and* DEFECTS *of the* SCOTTISH LANDSCAPE.

IN an age like the present, when considerable attention has been paid to investigate the nature of our emotions produced by the contemplation of the beautiful and the sublime in the material world, it may not be out of place to direct a few enquiries towards the general character of the scenery of a country, to which, of late, more than common attention has been paid.

The beauty, or the excellence, of the Scottish landscape arises principally from its diversity of surface, its lakes, and its rivers; its defects arise from its sterility; its want of wood, and perhaps in no inconsiderable degree from the vitiated taste of great proprietors in improving their grounds.

Its rivers, as they are more general than any other of the sources of beauty, shall be considered first. In Scotland, from that diversity of surface hinted at above, the river possesses more beautiful accompaniments than can possibly attend the river in a smooth unvaried tract of country; but this diversity is by no means the general attendant of the Scottish landscape; it may be divided into two classes, the Highland and the Lowland; and we may, without the imputation of partiality, fairly allow the former to be sublime; the latter, beautiful. The valley of the latter, becomes in the former, contracted into a chasm or glen, overhung with shrubs; the river, instead of winding among fertile meadows, is dashed from rock to rock; the woods hang over the precipices, and the whole is overtopped with the rugged line of the mountain. Contrasted with these, the rivers of a smooth country appear void of creating interest: they are generally sluggish, with formal banks without character.—How different are the rivers of a mountain country; the current broken with fragments of rocks and foaming over beds of granite! Another advantage of the mountain rivers is this: they generally lead to cascades beautifully varied, and finally to lochs; possessing all the beauty, wildness, and variety, which a poetical imagination can require. The taste might indeed be questioned, which runs to one pool of water after another, in quest of picturesque beauty; if this species of landscape were not accompanied with scenery quite various. If every loch, though of the extent of Loch Lomond or Windermere, were distinguished by one kind of scenery, it would become at once insipid; but it is the boast of all the lochs which I have contemplated, that they differ from each other not only in shape and form, but in the character of accompaniments. The wild hills of Loch Caterine, bear no resemblance to the borders of Loch Tay, or the pastoral scenes of Loch Earn.

Having spoken of rivers, we must not omit taking notice of some circumstances which give those of Scotland in the eye of the enthusiast a peculiar charm: music and poetry have been nursed on their delightful banks; each little valley has its popular songs; we are alike charmed with "the broom of Cowden-knows," and "the braes of Yarrow;" and I never saw the scenes which gave birth to these productions, without feeling an additional pleasure when I connected the ideas of the poet with my own.

Having noticed slightly the river and the loch, we shall add a few remarks on the influence of art in improving or deforming those productions of nature. Though the soil of the northern part of the island is more sterile than the southern, and though its climate is more severe, yet the vallies even in the remotest Highlands are not altogether barren. Wood and cultivation mark the low grounds, verdure clothes the hills. Some specimens might be selected from the Highlands

lands of Scotland, to prove that they are capable of all the embellishments of landscape. There is nothing perhaps more necessary than wood, and yet wood has, for many generations, been wilfully neglected. Dunkeld and Inverary, are instances that the Highlands might be rendered as rich as the southern hills of Devonshire; and the great predominance of the Scottish fir, even in the little that is planted, makes the traveller regret that some regard had not been paid to beauty, as well as utility, when these plantations were formed.

There is another circumstance by which the appearance of nature is influenced; the style of architecture used in erecting gentlemens' mansions. The grand scenes of nature are always more or less beholden to art, perhaps the wildest river scene would not be injured by a picturesque bridge; nor the frowning hills receive a meaner character if a tower occupied the summit of a rock, or if some ruined castle were seen to blend with the wild scene around. The French chateau, the Italian palace, and the English castle, are all even necessary embellishments to their respective districts; but we must candidly confess that we know of no country so entirely divested of artificial embellishments as the Highlands of Scotland; "even the gardens of the Duke of Athol at Blair, are embellished with leaden images, the produce of Hyde-Park corner."*

There is perhaps no art or science but what taste insinuates itself into, in a greater or less degree; beauty of style in composition, or in eloquence, is nothing more than putting in practice the principles of taste. Perhaps no science is more susceptible of the beauties of taste than architecture, and in no science has it been so palpably neglected: by studying what is useful, we have lost what is elegant.

The buildings in this kingdom, remarkable for their antiquity, exclude every idea of comfort as well as elegance. We may instance the old palace of the bishops of Dunkeld, and the house of the earls of Errol, in the Watergate and Speygate of Perth. The inconvenience usually attendant upon what were once deemed fine houses, was noticed so long ago as the time of Lord Bacon, "It is strange," says that acute philosopher, "to see in Europe such huge buildings as the Vatican and the Escurial, and some others be, and yet scarce a very fair room in them."* But I am afraid the buildings of past ages are not the only ones where we may find instances of tasteless inelegance and inconvenience.

The principal defect remaining to be noticed, is the fence or division of ground made use of here; the hedgerows of England have been often complained of as being formal and disagreeable to the eye of the artist; but in most parts of Scotland the fields are divided by sunk ditches, which at a distance lose their appearance and add in a great degree to the natural coldness of aspect of the country; but I am afraid that this is not the worst; the stone wall or dyke, whereever a quarry can be found, is perpetually rising, and the richest pasture and the finest cornfields are frequently seen enclosed with walls as formal as those of a citizen's kitchen garden.

Having said a little on the peculiar character of the Scottish landscape, I shall consider how it is influenced by the effect of climate and the seasons.

Perhaps there is something in the irregular climate of Britain, very favourable to picturesque beauty, the richest sunset is encreased in beauty by the broken and disparted clouds of the retiring storm; the moist atmosphere is not only favourable to verdure, but the hazy medium is frequently one of the greatest beauties of landscape. The clouds sailing along the sides of the hills; the mountains invested with the blue mists of the morning are particularly interesting to the lover of the picturesque, and the grandeur of the storm is perhaps in no country seen to more advantage than in Scotland. The fresh winds of October, with the alternate accompaniment of driving rain, the billowy clouds hanging upon the highest hills, are always noticed with pleasure by the lover of nature. During the gloomy month of November, winter appears with all its horrors; the shortened day scarcely affords a tolerable light, and the sun struggles with difficulty through a cloudy atmosphere. The winter months, in some parts of Scotland, are indeed most horribly dismal; the long-protracted spring makes no appearance till the continued south wind begins to effect the melting of the snow on the mountains. The swelling of the rivers is seen by the inhabitants with joy, as it is the prelude to returning vegetation. During the melting of the snow, I have seen the river

* See Gilpin's Scottish Tour. v. 2.

* Vide Essays, art. Buildings.

river Tay swoln to an amazing height, and it continued to fill its banks fed by the streams from Benlawers, and other hills, till nearly the latter end of April, at which time the vivid green begins to sprinkle the larches and poplars that are planted on the low grounds on its margin.

Whoever has passed a summer in Scotland, must be peculiarly charmed by the continued twilight of the summer nights. After the middle of May, the rosy tint never quits the western horizon till the end of July. The chastened hues of a summer evening, render the north of Scotland particularly, one of the most interesting countries for people of a poetical taste to dwell in. Here by the side of the tumbling stream, or the wide extensive lake, the enthusiast might wander, and indulge in all the romantic visions of genius, when the evening star is faintly seen in the west, and the silver moon is beaming through the rustling foliage of the mountain ash—"Injured worth might almost forget and pardon man."

The sounds of evening are pleasant in a mountainous country; the dying tone of a distant cascade; the bleating of the mountain flock; the distant sounds of the bagpipe, all conspire to give a pleasing turn to the thoughts; and perhaps the sportive merriment of some of the humble inhabitants may add to the harmonious cadence.

I cannot suppose that any one will be long resident in Scotland, without acquiring a taste for Scottish music; there is something so extremely sweet, thrilling, and expressive, in these national melodies, that they must forcibly impress the mind of any one possessed of the least sensibility. If Scottish music be admired in England, how much superior must be its power of charming amid the scenes which excited the ideas both of the poet and the musician. Where is the man who can survey with apathy the ruins of Roslin, or wander unmoved among the birks of Invermay, or look without peculiar interest on the sepulchre of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray. These two celebrated beauties sleep in a romantic and picturesque cemetry among woods, groves, and sounding streams. We would admire the beautiful scenery at Lednor, independent of any other circumstance; but when a sweet situation is connected with remarkable characters, we are induced to survey it with increased pleasure and satisfaction.

While we are speaking of the national poetry of Scotland, we cannot omit noticing the sublime Celtic bard, the deservedly admired, though doubtful, Ossian. No description, however elaborate, can possibly give an idea as strong, as the poetical mind receives by reading the grand and picturesque imagery of Ossian: every effect of still and agitated nature, the storm of winter and the calm of summer, passed in review before the enraptured vision of the original bard, while every circumstance, attendant upon the climate, was alike remarked by him; the misty mountain, the howling wind, the driving rain, and the inconstant sun, are all perfectly correct. The wild chieftain pursuing war, or hunting with his grey dogs, and entertaining his guests at the feast of shells, lives only in the memory of the past; but the descriptions of nature will continue to please, as long as the works of nature herself continue to interest us.

ROBERT CARLYLE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD consider myself highly obliged to any of your respected correspondents who may have paid attention to the subject, to inform me, which is generally acknowledged to be the best system of short-hand writing, among the numbers that have met the public eye. A few short observations, characteristic of the respective merits of the most eminent of them would likewise be extremely acceptable. As this art is of so much practical utility, it is astonishing to me that it is not more encouraged, and particularly in public schools. For my own part, I have successively made myself master of four different systems, and in consequence of peculiar objections to each, I have abandoned them all. As books on stenography are in general rather expensive, it becomes an object of some importance to a man of middling circumstances, to be informed which is generally esteemed to be the best. The authors, to whom I have above alluded, as having studied, are Williamson, Taplin, Crome, and another, whose name I have forgot. I objected to the first, because it was with the greatest difficulty I could read what I had written according to his system. Though Taplin has done away that objection, yet it is almost impracticable to follow a public speaker by his method, in consequence of the similarity of his characters, and the number of times the pen must be taken off the paper in order to dot the vowels. Crome, I did not like, in consequence of his characters

racters not being sufficiently simple. Several new authors have made their appearance since the above, and each with different pretensions to public recommendation. A comparative view of their respective merits would not only be a desideratum to lovers of brachygraphy, but a real favour conferred on,

Greenwich, Your's, &c.
June 18, 1808. T. RETSWEF.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous readers of your valuable Miscellany, there are some, no doubt, who observe the arrival and departure of the Swifts (*Hirundo apus*); they generally appear in this neighbourhood, if the weather is fine, about the 29th of April, and regularly leave it on or about the 9th of August, after which time none are seen.

My wish is to be informed, when they are first and last seen in the northern and southern parts of the kingdom; if they are observed in large numbers on the wing, passing from a colder to a warmer climate, and where it is known they emigrate to.

Newark, Your's, &c.
Aug. 16, 1808. H. O.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WORKS *of* MONSIEUR ANQUETIL DUPERRON, MEMBER *of the* ACADEMY *of* INSCRIPTIONS, BELLES LETTRES, HISTORY, *and* ANCIENT LITERATURE; *by* MONSIEUR DACIER: *read at the public* SITTING *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, JULY 1, 1808.

ABRAHAM Hyacinthe Anquetil Duperron was born at Paris December 7, 1731. His father, under the pressure of a numerous family, and not possessing a great property, wished at least to give them such an education as might in some degree compensate for the want of fortune; and his paternal care in this respect had all the success he wished. Two of his sons became celebrated in the belles-lettres, and were long regretted after their death by all literary men; the others merited the public esteem in the different careers they pursued.

M. Anquetil Duperron, after finishing his regular studies with distinction at the university of Paris, during which he still found sufficient time to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew language, was placed by M. De Caylus, Bishop of Auxerre, at first in a seminary in his diocese, and afterwards in that of Amersfort, near Utrecht, where, in pursuing his theological studies, he found every necessary assistance for completing himself in Hebrew, and even in Arabic and Persian, from which were derived many of his most celebrated works.

He returned to Paris with an intention of dedicating all his time to the perusal of the best manuscripts in the king's library, to the study of languages, and to oriental literature, the latter of which seemed to be his prevailing passion.

His laborious assiduity, his constant and intense application, and the warmth with which he spoke of the object of his studies, inspired the Abbé Sallier, to whom the care of these manuscripts was confided, with the most lively interest; and the Abbé being one of the most distinguished members of the Academy of the Belles Lettres, he introduced young Duperron to the notice of MM. de Caylus, Malesherbes, and Barthelemy.

Knowing that he had little or no fortune, their first care was to procure him a situation upon the establishment of the library, in the quality of a student of the oriental languages; and though the salary was but small, it was sufficient to meet the wants of a man whose sole passion was study. This appointment seemed to complete all his wishes, and left him nothing to desire.

New ideas crowded into his mind, and he dreamt of nothing but literary achievements which should immortalize his name. At this time he formed the project of exploring every part of India, in the hopes of discovering the sacred books of the ancient Persians, supposed to have been written by Zoroaster, and which some writers do not scruple to ascribe periods anterior to every existing monument. He now proposed, therefore, to study the languages in which those books were composed, that he might be able to translate them, and make Europe acquainted with them. In fine, he wished to unfold the ancient archives

of

of the human race, and study the history of man in his primitive state.

At this time an expedition was fitting out for the East Indies, in port L'Orient. M. Anquetil flattered himself he should be able to go out with it; but the government thought only of sending soldiers to defend their establishments against the English, and would suffer no person to go in the character of a passenger. His own zeal and resolution, however, overcame this obstacle. "Confident," said he, "of my own strength of constitution, habituated for a number of years to a life of vigilance, austerity, and temperance, the character of a soldier in the East India company's service seemed to be the only resource left to accomplish my object." With this determination, unknown to his relations, or any person interested about him, he offered his services to a recruiting officer, and in spite of remonstrances, enlisted himself, and marched off with his comrades on the 7th of November, 1754,—with a knapsack upon his back, his baggage consisting of a Hebrew bible, Montaigne, and Charron's works, a case of mathematical instruments, and a map of India.

As soon as the Abbé Barthelemy, and his other friends, were informed of the extravagant step he had taken, they renewed their application to the minister, who, surprized at the zeal Anquetil had manifested, allowed him a free passage on board at the captain's table, and a salary, the terms of which were left to the discretion of the French governor in India. He reached India about nine months after his departure; namely, on the 10th of August, 1755. Having disembarked at Pondicherry, a commercial and military city, which offered a wide theatre to ambition and cupidity, he attracted for a time the attention of those multitudes, who had quitted their country, only with a view of seeking their fortunes in another hemisphere. It would be difficult to describe their surprize, when they found that his motive for coming to India was not to amass wealth, but simply to discover the books of Zoroaster, a name which, perhaps, many of them had never heard, and to enrich Europe with their contents. Many refused to give credit to such a story; others considered him as a person sent out by the government to be a spy upon their conduct; whilst others, less suspicious, looked upon him as an eccentric character, whom his family had sent abroad to get rid of him. All however agreed in neglecting or forsaking him.

This neglect, however, could not afflict him, who thought every moment lost that was not devoted to study, and he availed himself of this opportunity, to make himself master of the modern Persian, which was become the general language of India, so as to converse in it in the most fluent manner. Having made this acquisition, he resolved to quit Pondicherry, and to penetrate into the interior of the country, in order to study the Malabar language, visit the Bramins, and learn the Shanscrit, near some Pagoda. But, being considered as a stranger to commercial, as well as military and political affairs, he met with many difficulties before he could obtain that settlement which the governor was enjoined to allot to him; and when fixed, it was found inferior to that of the lowest clerk in India. Anquetil, however, was still contented; a stranger to the imaginary wants of most men, he despised luxury and ease, he knew how to accommodate his wants to his means, and was wholly occupied in prosecuting the object of his researches, considering those privations and hardships which it subjected him to, as trifling. He prosecuted his journey towards the mouth of the Ganges; but a violent fever which attacked him, while traversing the mountains of Gengy, where he had made some stay, obliged him to return to Pondicherry; this, however, did not discourage him, he embarked and arrived safe at Chandernagor. His uneasiness was farther augmented by accounts he received from the French Consul, at Surat, of his having discovered the books of Zoroaster, particularly the Vendidas Zend, and Pehlwi. As soon as he regained a little strength, he thought of nothing but his journey to Surat, but exclusive of the difficulties of the voyage, the commencement of hostilities between the French and English, was also a serious obstacle.

Chandernagor was threatened by the English, whose troops occupied the whole of the surrounding country. Anquetil thought it his first duty to serve his country, and being conversant in the modern Persian, he undertook the office of interpreter, and accordingly joined the French army destined for the defence of Bengal. He soon heard of the fall of Chandernagor; and fearful lest the chances of war should defeat the object of his voyage, he left

left the camp alone, almost destitute of money, and with very little baggage, to undertake a journey of near 400 leagues overland to Pondicherry. He had the good look not to fall into the hands of the English, and his natural fortitude and resolution surmounted every thing. He crossed a country overrun with tigers, though he had scarcely any weapon of defence, and joined the advanced guard of a caravan of 6000 Fakirs, who were going on a pilgrimage to the famous pagoda of Jagrenunt, and who lived only by plunder. He presented himself to them with such an air of assurance, that they not only desisted from plundering him, but granted him a passport, that he might not be molested by their comrades. After 100 day's journey across the burning sand of a country, never before attempted by any European, surrounded by every kind of danger, yet never failing to visit and inspect every pagoda and place worthy of attention; he at length reached Pondicherry, where the report of his death had been received, and he forgot all his troubles and fatigues in the embraces of one of his brothers, who had just arrived there from Europe to be employed in the Company's Civil Service. Here he procured a place for him under himself at the settlement at Surat, and they embarked together for the coast of Malabar. The vessel having put into Mahé, Anquetil resolved to visit the country, and proceeded to Coliour, Goa, and Aurengabad, as far as the Mahratta country. At length he arrived at Surat, where he expected to find the treasure he had so long been in search of.

Here again he had many difficulties to encounter, before he could overcome the scruples and prejudices of the priests, who regarded the communication of their writings and doctrines to persons of a different religion as nothing less than profanation. However, his zeal and perseverance surmounted every obstacle, and he even obtained admittance into the number of the disciples of Destours. By an intense application he soon became sufficiently acquainted with the Zend and Pehlwi, to be able to translate several works from those languages. He began, in March 1759, with a vocabulary of the Pehlwi, a work which no European before him had even thought of undertaking. The governor of Pondicherry, to whom he had communicated this successful commencement, expressed his satisfaction by doubling his salary, which even then did not exceed 3000 livres; yet with this trifling sum he was enabled, by economy and sobriety, to defray the expences of his journies in India, to pay for the lessons he received, and even to purchase a number of manuscripts, with which he hoped to enrich his native country. A few days after he had commenced his translation of the vocabulary, he also began to translate the Vendidad from the Zend and Pehlwi texts, under the immediate direction of Destours. This work was finished in a little less than three months; but the intense application brought on a dangerous illness, and for several weeks he was obliged to relinquish all kind of study. His health was scarcely restored when he was involved in a fresh misfortune, by an accident to which literary and studious characters are rarely exposed. He was publicly attacked in the streets of Surat by one of his countrymen, who was irritated by the propagation of false reports, of which Anquetil was supposed to be the author. They were armed, and our author being obliged to defend himself, had the luck, or rather misfortune, to give a mortal blow to his antagonist, after having received himself five wounds. His life was long in danger, and it was several months before he recovered. As soon as his health would permit, he undertook, with the aid of an Arabic interpreter, to translate several Zend and Pehlwi books, and in a short time he acquired so complete a knowledge of the Persian language and history, that he was enabled to finish the remainder of his work without assistance. It was now no longer possible for a master to conceal any thing from a student who had profited so well by his instructions, and who had discovered all the mysteries of his religion in so complete a manner, that he was regarded as a prophet. Anquetil, at the risk of his life, had he been discovered, was introduced to the sacred fire, which was kept in the most secret part of the temple, and beheld the various rites, of which before he had only obtained an imperfect idea.

Having satisfied his curiosity, and attained the principal object of his voyage, he then proposed to study the language, antiquities, and sacred laws of the Hindoos. He had already procured several Sanscrit vocabularies, and thought of repairing to Benares, that he might obtain instruction from the Bramins, who in that country were reckoned the most learned men of the east. The taking of Pondicherry destroyed all his projects, and he was now intent on only returning to Europe. In consequence of the unfortu-

nate

nate rencontre mentioned above, he was obliged to throw himself upon the protection of the English, in order to avoid the persecution of his countrymen. He procured a passage in an English ship, and was enabled to take with him one hundred and eighty valuable manuscripts of the different oriental languages, coins, medals and many other things which he had collected during his residence in India.

On his arrival in England, he was treated as a prisoner of war; but on a proper representation of his situation to the British government, he was immediately set at liberty. Before his return to his native country, he wished, for the sake of more information, to visit the University of Oxford, and inspect the manuscripts of the Vendidad, which had originally suggested the enterprize he had now accomplished. He collated the principal manuscripts which he had brought, with the same works he found in the library, and returned to Paris in March 1762, after an absence of nearly eight years, loaded with oriental collections, but poorer than when he left his country, having now lost the small pittance which he formerly enjoyed. He would long have remained so, if the Abbé Barthelemy and other friends had not been more attentive to his interest than he was himself. They represented to the minister in the strongest terms, his zeal and success, and obtained a pension for him, together with the title and appointment of translator of oriental languages to the Royal Library, in which he deposited the books of Zoroaster and other curious manuscripts, some of which were totally unknown in Europe. In 1763, his labours received a still more flattering recompence, and to which he always attached the highest value; he was nominated a member of the academy of belles-lettres, vacant by the death of M. Bougainville. He occupied his time in giving to the public a translation of the sacred books of Persia, which he had collected with so much care and difficulty. This work made its appearance in 1771, under the title of the *Zend Avesta*. Two of the most valuable manuscripts were the *Vendidad* and the *Izeschnè*, which contain many valuable passages from the writings of Zoroaster and other antient writers, for it cannot be admitted that the whole of those pieces was from the pen of Zoroaster, as Anquetil endeavoured to prove.

As an author cannot remain insensible to attacks made on the principle which he considers as the basis of the edifice he has constructed; so Anquetil was far from being satisfied with the suffrages he had obtained, and which were in fact counterbalanced by criticisms of considerable weight. He found some opposition even in the academy, and certain foreign writers treated his production with considerable acrimony. Among these was one celebrated for his profound knowledge of the literature of many of the eastern languages, for his works of taste and erudition, for being the founder of the academy at Calcutta, and who was not less distinguished by the manner in which he filled the office of supreme judge of Bengal. This was Sir William Jones, who attacked Anquetil with considerable asperity. The latter perhaps felt that he had provoked these criticisms by some indiscreet pleasantries, in which he had indulged against the literati of Oxford, and had the good sense not to reply.

To the translation of the works from the Zend and the Pehlwi, Duperron annexed an account of his voyages, containing illustrations of the antiquities and geography of India; also the Life of Zoroaster, an exposition of the dogmas, rites and ceremonies of the Persians, and many curious notes. The greater part of his manuscripts were upon various points of Indian history and literature, and he became so prepossessed in favour of the orientals, that he undertook to vindicate them against an assertion of Montesquieu, who represented them as mere slaves. For this purpose, Anquetil published in 1779, a work intitled *La Legislation Orientale*; Indian Legislation, or Considerations on Despotism in Turkey, Persia, and Hindostan.

In short, in France, Anquetil was the representative and literary agent of India; and under this title, M. Legentil, a Lieutenant-colonel in the service of one of the nabobs, addressed to him a collection of upwards of two hundred manuscripts in different languages, desiring him to make a present of them to the Royal Library, if he thought them worthy of being deposited there. He also received from Father Tieffenthaler, a missionary with whom he corresponded, a map of the Ganges, with various geographical particulars relative to the course of that river, which he communicated to Mr Bernoulli, of the academy of Berlin, who had undertaken to give a Description of India. To this important work he added his own observations which formed a very material and interesting portion of it.

At the commencement of the revolution, Duperron, a stranger to ambition and intrigue, thought of nothing but the reform of abuses; he published a work under the title of *La Dignité du Commerce & de l'état du Commerçant*. At any other time, this work would have been well received, but as political, and not mercantile, interests engaged the attention of all classes of society at that time, it was scarcely noticed. Resolving not to have the mortification of witnessing the succeeding troubles of his country, he shut himself up in his library, and appeared no longer in public at the Academy, of which he had hitherto been an assiduous member, and dropt all correspondence even with his most intimate friends.

Deprived of every kind of income, he was obliged at intervals to dispose of many of his books, to pay the rent for the rest, and to supply himself with the common necessaries of life; but having for a length of time accustomed himself, to abstemiousness and even to privation, he considered himself the only happy man at that time in France. He thus estranged himself from every thing but thought, by which he traversed India and lived amidst the Brahmins. Affected by the evils which the cupidity of Europeans had loaded that rich but unhappy country, he endeavoured, but in vain, to persuade them, in a work which he published in 1798, under the title of *L'Inde en rapport avec L'Europe*, that it was to their interest to build warehouses instead of batteries, and send out merchants instead of soldiers; to establish a connection cemented by confidence, and not authority founded upon force, and maintained by injustice and tyranny. It was Anquetil's intention to have gone to India to study the Sanscrit language, but being prevented by the war, he still resolved to turn his retirement to account, by studying that language and translating the Vedas and other sacred writings of the Brahmins, by the help of a dictionary which he had procured from Cardinal Antonelli: but, despairing of success from the insufficiency of his means, he gave up this project, and undertook to translate from the Persian *Recueil des Oupnekhat*, or *Upanischads*, or *Secrets not to be revealed*.

Although it was not a translation from the original Sanscrit, and the Persian author has sometimes intermixed the Indian and Mussulman ideas, still Anquetil has rendered considerable service to literature, in enabling us to appreciate the greater part of the philosophical and religious dogmas of the Brahmins, and the doctrine contained in the Vedas. His translation was made in Latin, that he might the more closely adhere to the Persian phrases, and mystic obscurity of the original. In this he has in many parts too well succeeded; and in spite of the numerous explanatory and instructive notes by which he has endeavoured to enlighten the extravagance of mythology, and the ridiculous allegories, it requires a strong application to comprehend and follow the chain of ideas. Some of his remarks are foreign to the work itself, and are evidently the effusion of a recluse, strongly tinctured with the weakness and folly of human nature. Anquetil Duperron appears to have intermixed, in a manner, his own philosophical and religious ideas, and given a compleat picture of his moral and philosophical life, in the epistle which he addresses to the Brahmins, to induce them to translate the ancient Indian writing into Persic:—"Bread and cheese (said he), to the value of four French sous, or the twelfth part of a rupee, and water from the well, form my daily food; I live without fire even in winter, I sleep without even a bed or bed-clothes; neither do I change or wash my linen. I subsist on the fruits of my literary works, without income, revenue, or pension. I have neither wife, children, nor servants. Having no estates, I have no tie to this world. Alone, but entirely free, I am in friendship with all mankind. In this simple state, at warfare with my senses, I either triumph over worldly attractions, or I despise them. Looking up with veneration to that supreme and perfect being, drawing near my end, I wait with impatience for the dissolution of my body."—There does not appear the least exaggeration in this account which he gives of himself; all those who were intimate with him give just the same description of his way of life. His passion for the most perfect independence accustomed him, from his youth, to an austere regimen, which he ever afterwards observed, and inspired him with a love of poverty, which he looked upon as the firm support of virtue. "Oh, poverty, too much despised (said he, in one of his remarks), thou art the protector of soul and body, and the bulwark of morality and religion!" He was too frank and ingenuous to feign any virtue or sentiment, and there are too many proofs of his sincerity and disinterestedness to leave even a doubt of it. On the suppression of a journal from which he received a pension,

pension, on his return from India, nothing could induce him to take any step to obtain a recompence. The Abbé Barthelemy was still his providence, and served him without his knowledge, in order not to offend him, in such a manner, that Anquetil always considered the grant conferred on him by the minister, solely as an act of justice. Towards the end of the reign of Louis XVI. when that monarch was bestowing gratuities on a certain number of men of letters, he was included in the list for a sum of 3000 livres; but the difficulty was to obtain his acceptance of it. One of his acquaintances undertook this delicate commission. After having in vain tried every method of persuasion, he secretly put the money on one corner of the chimney-piece, and hastily left the room; but the purse with the money found its way to the bottom of the stairs before him. In like manner he refused a pension of 6000 livres, which was adjudged him by the Committee of Public Instruction, and he returned the warrant, protesting that he had no need of it, and that he would accept of nothing, although it was well known he was at that time in the greatest distress. So familiar with poverty himself, he felt only for that of others, and was at a loss on whom to bestow the superfluous part of his moderate income. When he was admitted a member of the National Institute, at the commencement of its organization, he was then uneasy, lest he should be too rich. "Pray inform me (said he, to one of his friends) what honest family is in need of relief. I know of none, and I receive at least 100 francs per month, which are totally useless to me, unless applied this way." Old age, and the length of time he had been secluded from all literary society, had not changed his sentiments; he retained the same love of truth, the same principles, and the same attachment to his original opinions.

At length exhausted by late study, rigorous and abstemious diet, and almost destitute of sight, the sudden failure of his senses, when he was still anticipating some new works, convinced him that his end was fast approaching. He had five brothers, who repaired to him as soon as his situation was known; and he at length consented to be taken to one of their houses, that he might receive that attention which it was impossible to pay him in his own lodging, which contained no kind of moveables except books. He died the 17th of January, 1805, in the arms of his brother, professing to the last the same sentiments as he had all his life entertained.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

PORTRAITS OF SHAKSPEARE AND SPENSER.

ONE of our Correspondents [Vol. 16, p. 233] has pointed out a former possessor of a portrait of Spenser. For the following we are indebted to Berkenhout's Biographia Literaria, 4to. 1777, published by Dodsley.

"A picture of Spenser was in the possession of John Love, esq. Castle Saffron, near Kilcolman, in Ireland. There is also a print of him by Vertue." 8vo. p. 378.

Mr. Nichols affirms (vol. 6, p. 68, edit. 1780, of his Collection of Poems) that the portrait commonly supposed to be Shakspeare's was taken, long after his death, from one who resembled him.

Berkenhout informs us (p. 398) that two are (or were) in existence, one of which he traces as follows:—By John Taylor, the water-poet, who painted it: it was bequeathed to Sir W. Davenant, of whom Betterton purchased it. Mr. Keck purchased it of Betterton for forty guineas; from whose possession it deviated into that of Mr. Nichol, whose daughter married the Marquis of Caernarvon, the last proprietor.

It appears, from the same author, that Mr. Nicholas, of Southwell, had another, painted by "old Cornelius Janson, or Burbage, the actor."

FRANCIS I. OF FRANCE.

Francis the First of France, when taken prisoner by his rival Charles the Fifth, wrote thus to the queen-mother:—"Madame, tout est perdu, hormis l'honneur." Voltaire had this national trait in his thoughts when he composed the following passage of his ode on the defeat of the French by Frederic of Prussia (misnamed the Great):—

> "Francois, ta valeur si vantée,
> Devant le Prussien est glacée;
> 'Tout est perdu,' *jusqu' à l'honneur.*"

CREBILLON.

CREBILLON.—1674-1762.

It was a custom among the Jesuits to record the characters and talents of those youths whose education they superintended. After Crebillon had long established his fame as a tragic writer, he had the curiosity to know in what manner he had been represented; and to oblige him, the superior of the college at Dijon, where he had been educated, inspected the catalogue, and found these words under his name:—"Puer ingeniosus, sed insignis Nebulo."

This celebrated tragedian seemed destined in his youth to follow a very different employment from that of a dramatist. His father placed him with an attorney in Paris; but his genius prevailed—the attorney had the good sense to perceive, and the generosity not to discourage it. At the first representation of Atrée et Thyeste, the worthy man, then at the point of death, desired to be carried to the theatre. When after the curtain dropped, and the success of the tragedy was pronounced to be complete, Crebillon went to see him in his box, he embraced the young author, and said, with tears of joy in his eyes, "I die happy—'twas I who made you a poet, and I now consign you to the applause and liberality of my country."

When Crebillon composed his tragedies, it was always walking, at which times he appeared uncommonly agitated. His favourite retreat on such occasions was the *Jardin du Roi.* His friend Duvernet, the celebrated anatomist, had given him a key which opened to the most private recesses of the garden. Crebillon happened to be there one day as usual: supposing himself alone, he had thrown off his coat, and being then *i' the vein,* walked precipitately about the garden, at the same time declaiming in the most frantic manner. A gardener observed him; and persuaded that the man (whom he did not know) was either mad, or under a violent agony of mind, from some great crime he had committed, ran immediately to Duvernet, to impart his suspicions. Duvernet instantly went to see what was the matter; but finding it to be only our inspired poet, writhing in all the contorsions of a Sybil, he retired without disturbing him, after laughing heartily at the gardener's mistake.

One singularity attended this great poet: he never could be induced to revise or correct any of his plays—his aversion to such a task was insurmountable; consequently most of his pieces, and his best scenes, were all the result of first impressions.

He never sat down regularly to form the plan of his tragedies. He seldom even wrote them down on paper, till they were finished in his own mind, and ready for representation. Such was the astonishing tenacity of his memory, that when he offered his Catiline to the players, he recited the whole piece, from beginning to end, while the copyist of the theatre committed it to writing.

PIRON—1689-1773.

Dijon, the birth-place of Bouhiers, Bossuet, Crebillon, and Buffon, likewise produced this very ingenious dramatist. His Mètromanie is perhaps one of the best comedies that has been acted in France since the days of Molière.

In private society, a most lively narrator, and an excellent epigrammatist; in conversation spirited and entertaining; his wit pointed and original, without any mixture of ill nature, or tendency to satire; no man could have furnished a more ample collection of bons mots and repartees. Among the numerous *Anas* with which the French abound, it is much to be wondered at that no Pironiana has been produced.

The following epitaph was made for him:—

Piron n'est plus! Adieu Naïveté
Franchise, Esprit, Genie et Gaité.

HUET, BISHOP OF AVRANCHES—1630-1721.

Such was the early and extreme passion of this excellent and very learned prelate for study, that (to use his own expression) he had scarcely escaped from the arms of his nurse before he began to envy all whom he saw with a book in their hands.

He accompanied Bochart to Sweden, who had been invited to that court by Queen Christiana. At Stockholm Huet found a manuscript of Origenes, which he transcribed, and afterwards published with notes.

It was he who formed the plan of those numerous editions of classics which were undertaken by order of Louis XIV. for the instruction of his son, the Dauphin.

So devoted was this prelate to study, and so constantly engaged in his library or closet, that he was usually inaccessible to visitors. This gave rise to some complaints in his diocese, and it was asked why the king did not send them a

bishop who had completed his studies. He afterwards resigned his bishoprick.

He lived to the great age of ninety-one. By this time his memory had failed him. But his biographer relates, that two or three days before his death his wit suddenly revived, and his memory returned. He employed those precious moments in preparing for eternity.

SIRMOND—1559-1651,

Of the Society of Jesuits, and confessor of Louis the Thirteenth. He was in his time a very respectable author, though his writings being chiefly polemical, and all in the Latin language, are now little known, and less read. Though of a mild and amiable character in private life, in his controversial treatises he is very severe in his remarks upon his antagonists. He was much admired for his profound knowledge in ancient ecclesiastical history He died at the advanced age of ninety-three.

SALMASIUS—1588-1651,

In his own time called the Hero of Literature, has considerably fallen from the high reputation he once enjoyed. His erudition was certainly great, and he was at the same time conspicuous for general knowledge; but as a critic, he was capricious, intemperate, and arrogant. Such was his pride, and high opinion of his own talents, that when advised by a friend to compose in future with greater care, he answered, "I throw ink on paper as others throw dice or cards upon a table—writing to me is a mere amusement."

ELIAS SAURIN—1639-1703,

Born in the province of Dauphiné, was compelled to leave his country, because he neglected to pull off his hat while a priest was passing by with the viaticum. He is chiefly noted for having written against Jurieu and Bayle.

REGNIER—1573-1613,

Early shewed a violent propensity to satire. This he excercised so indiscriminately upon such of his friends and relations who had offended him, that his father was often under the necessity of punishing him.

He led a most debauched life, and had ruined his constitution long before his death, which happened when he was only forty years old.

In his satires, he resembles Juvenal in the strength and energy of some of his lines, and surpasses the Latin poet in the grossness of his allusions, which made Boileau observe that his poetry savoured of the places which he was known to frequent.

He composed the following curious epitaph for himself, when on his death-bed:—

J'ai vécu sans nul pensement
Me laissant aller tout doucement
A la bonne Loi naturelle;
Et je m'étonne fort pourquoi
La Mort daigne songer à moi
Qui ne songeai jamais à elle.

GALILEO.

A curious observation has been made, that this great man was born the same year in which Michael Angelo died, and himself died in the same year which gave birth to Sir Isaac Newton.

DU CANGE.

A number of Academicians offered M. Du Cange their votes for a member, if he would make a step towards it. Du Cange thanked them for their offer. The English, says Menage, could not conceive that Du Cange wrote his dictionary, for they said, that one man, during the period of human life, could not compile that work; but he did, and took *only thirty years to do it!* Thus Menage, but *John Bull is sometimes as deep as Garrick.* Du Cange *had* assistance; under the word *Index*, in a passage respecting clocks, he has given a definition founded upon *one half of a passage*, the *remaining half* of which confutes the definition! Under the word *Cloister*, he has misquoted Peter of Blois. There are books, which unless by index-reading only, one man could not execute. The Benedictine edition of Du Cange, is perhaps the first compilation in the world: but what will Dr. Gisborne say, to the effects of emulation, when it produced *Charpentier?* yet Dr. G. is right, bad qualities in the individual are certainly generated by rivalry: the public often gains.

CUJACIUS.

Cujacius had a very pretty daughter, *a spice of the coquette*, who did not dislike the men. The pupils used to leave the father's lectures to cajole the girl, and this they styled "Commenting on the works of Cujacius." She nearly broke her father's heart, at last! and became notorious—Poor Cujacius! The fanaticism of literary men, which confines them to their *hobbies*, has been assigned to want of common sense, but we all know the story of the philosopher, and his speculation in olives.

Cujacius never wrote his lectures, but delivered

delivered them *ex tempore*, with so much neatness and distinctness, that his scholars, particularly the Germans, wrote what they could of them, and comparing together afterwards what they had written, he found, that they had omitted very little of what he said. These manuscripts went to the press. He could not bear to be interrupted, and often left his chair, when his scholars made a noise. He made a visit to Meldonat, at the head of *eight hundred scholars.*

He had permission, with his brother doctors, from the university of Paris, to give degrees to those, who had studied the time required! So that conferring degrees was not there confined to officers. This was in 1576.

DE THOU—THUANUS

This writer, (if there is no mistake) and Thuanus are the same person. He sold his office, with the intention of being chancellor or first president, but obtained neither.

ARETIN—MACHIAVEL.

Leonard Aretin found a Greek manuscript of Procopius, translated it into Latin, and passed it off for his own: but was detected by other copies being found. Machiavel did the like with the Apothegms of Plutarch, in his Life of *Castruccio Castracani*, in whose mouth he put the best of the good things that Plutarch said.

RINONCINNI.

This man was one of the first authors of bringing the Opera from Italy to France. He took it into his head, that Mary de Medicis was in love with him, and with this ridiculous idea he went with her to France, where the virtue of that queen put him out of countenance. He was foolish enough to tell his secret to some persons, and their railleries compelled him to quit France.

ARCHBISHOP USHER.

The archbishop was not rich. Cardinal Richelieu sent to him to offer him a pension, but instead of accepting it, Usher sent him some books.

SIRMOND—LE MOINE.

Sirmond and Le Moine were two Jesuits. The one wrote learned works; the other, those of gallantry for the ladies. The brother Porter of the Jesuits told father Sirmond, that the ladies wished to speak with him. "You must mistake (replied Sirmond): they want Father le Moine."

MENAGE.

He gives the following advice to authors; at least he publishes it "Never send well-written copy for the press, for then masters give it to their apprentices, who make a thousand faults; but if it is difficult to read, the masters do it themselves." This advice has been mentioned to several printers by the writer of this, and they have uniformly, to a man, been angry.

PROTOGENES—SALMASIUS.

Protogenes painted a fine picture, while the enemy was besieging the town. M. de Saumaise composed in the noise of his wife, children, and domestics. Priestley is said to have written his History of Light, &c. under the same circumstances.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SCALE OF NATURE, AND THE THREE RECORDERS,

By R. DINMORE,

OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

YE who enquire why man for ages sought,
The civic lore in vain;—
Why slow through rolling time his reason wrought,
Fair knowledge to obtain;—
Why through terrific dangers hard he fought,
His liberty to gain;—
Come listen to my lay,

* * * * * * * * *

And ye! the powers that swell the minstrel's soul,
When wrapt in extacy divine,
O'er the vibrating chords his fingers roll,
Painting expression with resistless fire;
Ah! would ye give the humblest son of song,
Beatic burnish to each line;
And as his meteor rapid flows along,
With glowing point his honest song inspire!

Shed from solar orb profusely,
Piercing elemental ray;
Essences of life elastic,
Through the vast creation play.
Genial powers acquire dominion,
Quicken'd by impetus warm;
Plastic nature takes impression,
Infinite in varied form.

Buried in the depths of ocean,
Where the currents never roam;
Clinging to the craggy coral,
Where the madden'd waters foam;
Passive polypes feel impulsion,
Spark minute of vital glow;

Warmth

Warmth the limit of perception,
Almost all they ever know.

Countless forms of vegetation,
Grace the globe prolific round:
Aggregated syphons mystic,
Cortically clad and bound;
These to nature's precious banquet
Higher privilege assume,
Live with air and light surrounded,
Burst and blossom and perfume.

Energetic with volition—
Loco motive muscular,
Sense endued with animation,
Swarms in ocean, earth, and air;
Scarce the magic power of numbers
Can the myriads reveal,
Tribes that with sensation nervous
Smell and taste, see, hear, and feel.

Over all, by art organic,
Pointed with the force of mind,
Hand of supererogation,
Men, terrestial masters, find.
Paramount in such a system,
Why does man, so wise and brave,
In his own exalted order,
Man himself, remain a slave,

Lo! because, unconcentrated,
Mental light but feebly shone;—
Lo! because to life existing,
Former light remain'd unknown;—
Lo! because that, though recorded,
Wisdom to be known and spread,
Must the universe throughout
Be understood, and felt, and read.

Men in lonely woods secluded,
Savage strength assumed the sway,
Hope and fear, with selfish cunning,
Taught the weaker to obey:
Till the lordly tyrant sated,
Left ambition for a while,
Proud, in insulated splendor,
Thought a season to beguile.

Then, to give a zest to pleasure,
Music lull'd the groupe around;
Then the HARP, the first Recorder.
Tremulated through with sound,
Then, a flash of mind evulging,
Lent it's aid to memory;
Then the bard, in melting measure,
Caroll'd to posterity:

Tones refin'd by fervid fancy,
Tones that over sense prevail,
Tones resounding through tradition,
Gave to history the tale;
"Ignorance, the root of evil,
Opes to misery the door;
Men, the victims of ambition,
Drench their mother earth with gore."

Ere the harps of time chivalric,
Vassals gay of war and cheer,
Silenc'd by the changing manners,
Ceas'd to charm the willing ear;
PENS became the chief recorders,
Fetter'd with monastic rule,
Filling up in gloomy cloisters
All the light of wisdom's school.

Words that burn'd were hid in darkness,
Words that might illume the blind,
Words that told in pealing thunder
Truly to the palsied mind;
"Ignorance, the root of evil,
Opes to misery the door;
Men, the dupes of superstition,
Drench their mother earth with gore."

Time, a foe to mysticism,
Slow from Gothic niches drew
Lying legendaries monkish
Open to the common view;
Then the PRESS, of art the wonder—
Work of art, to time allied;
Novel light to man imparted,
Analyz'd and amplified.

Volumes spoke to man's reflection,
Volumes read by young and old,
Volumes unto volumes added,
Still the woeful story told;
"Ignorance, the root of evil,
Opes to misery the door;
Men, the victims of corruption,
Drench their mother earth with gore."

Fiend remorseless of corruption!
Source of misery and pain!
When shall poor deluded mortals
Boldly break thy hellish chain?
When shall Lens, intensely pouring
Precious floods of mental light,
Patent take from nature's God,
To chace away thy horrid night!

Millenist enthusiastic!
Privileged by hope to dream,
May your visions be prophetic,
Your's is nature's fondest theme!
Should the great behest of mercy,
Trampled man so highly bless,
Fate her warranty has seal'd
"The instrument shall be the PRESS!"

STANZAS,

By CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.

WRITTEN IN MAY, 1808, WHEN UNDER THE PRESSURE OF SEVERE DISEASE.

MONTH after month its course has run,
Yet still no dawn of hope I see;
No more will health's reviving sun
E'er shine on me.

Chearless to me the dawn of day,
While sinking 'neath stern Sickness' power,
Meridian sun, or evening grey,
Or mianight hour.

For fierce Disease his bow has bent,
And pierc'd me with his keenest dart;
While pain my vital strength has spent,
And chill'd my heart.

Beneath his power I strive in vain
In balmy rest my eyes to close;
From opium's aid alone I gain
A short repose.

O! when

O! when will all those sorrows cease,
Whose weight o'erpowers my fainting breast?
When shall this fluttering heart find peace,
And be at rest?

Be still, my soul, with patience wait,
And meekly bear the chastening rod;
Remember all thy suffering state
Is known to God.

Doubt not his care and tender love,
Although his dealings seem severe,
Strive by affliction to improve,
And him revere.

What! though disease thy days consume,
Soon death will bring a sweet release,
And thou within the silent tomb
Shalt rest in peace.

Dust unto dust shalt thou return,
While the immortal soul shall fly,
By heavenly messengers upborne,
To God on high.

TRANSLATION FROM THE SIXTH BOOK OF THE ÆNEID.

V. *The Elysian Fields.*

EACH solemn rite and due ablution past,
They reached the fair Elysian Vales at last;
Where blessed spirits pass the joyous hours
In pleasant groves and ever-verdant bow'rs.
A wide-extended æther, pure and bright,
O'er these fair regions casts its purple light;
To them are other stars and planets given,
A brighter sun illuminates their heaven.

Here some in grassy theatres were seen
To urge the race or combat on the green;
Some lead the jocund dance, and some rehearse,
(Joined to delicious sounds) immortal verse.

The Thracian bard, in flowing robes array'd,
There lay reclined amid' the flowery shade,
And waked with nervous hand and glorious fire
The seven full tones of his harmonious lyre.

The heroic chiefs of Teucer's ancient line,
By heaven ordained in happier days to shine,
Ilus, and old Assaracus, appeared,
And he who first Troy's fatal bulwarks reared.
Their scatter'd arms afar Æneas saw,
And airy chariots, struck with sacred awe;
Their spears deep-fixed, their generous steeds unbound,
That sought their pasture o'er the unstinted ground.

Those who, alive, delighted in the car,
Or loved to train the glossy steed to war,
Tho' now transported to a happier plain,
Their ancient pleasures after death retain.

Others, apart, the wondering chief surveys,
Who in sweet choirs the lofty pæan raise,
Amidst the odoriferous laurel-wood,
Whence flows to earth great Po's eternal flood.

The glorious warriors for their country slain,
The priests, whose lives were pure of sin and stain,
The pious bands that wove celestial song,
Those to whose fame invented arts belong,
Those, whose deserts, immortal as their name,
Secure on earth an everlasting fame,
All those amidst the happy shades were found,
Their sacred heads with snow-white garlands bound.

EMMELCEL.

ODE TO EVENING.

MILD Ev'ning, oh, arise!
And o'er the azure skies
Thy dusky mantle spread;
Then 'midst thy pleasing gloom,
On some lone mould'ring tomb,
I'll pensive rest my head.

And think on all the cares,
The sorrows and the fears,
The mad ambitious brave;
Whilst Death with scornful pride,
Their folly to deride,
Stands pointing at the grave.

But a few hours are fled,
Since golden Phœbus shed
His lustre from on high;
Ev'ning succeeds to noon,
Then fades away as soon,
And gloomy night is nigh.

So youth's bright beams decay,
Emit a fainter ray,
Then cease to yield their light;
Years move with winged feet,
The circle is compleat,
And Death leads on the night.

But if religion warm
The soul, this night is calm,
Kind angels soothe to rest,
Heav'n bursts upon the sight,
With endless glories bright;
And hails its ent'ring guest.

ON LEAVING BELLEVILLE, TO RESIDE IN LONDON.

FAREWELL! my friends, companions of my youth,
Farewell! those scenes where friendship, love, and truth,
Combined to form the happiest hours I knew;
Those hours, as moments, ah! how swift they flew.

Adieu!

Adieu! ye spreading oaks, in yon fair vale,
Beneath whose shade each shepherd tells his tale;
Where tender maidens chaunt their ev'ning song,
As hand in hand they trip the plains along.

Adieu! sweet songsters of the grove, adieu!
Farewell to love, to solitude, and you:
Oh! are those scenes so lov'd for ever past?
Each bright'ning prospect is at once o'ercast.

Nought from my mind shall those lov'd scenes erase,
But oft my mem'ry those blest days retrace;
Thy lonely walks exchang'd for London's throng,
The lark's gay notes for Catalani's song.

Each wint'ry cloud shall now forsake the skies,
The sun in more than usual splendour rise;
With joy I'll hail my dear, my native plain,
With joy I'll greet my Belleville's shade again.

C. L. H.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S (SOUTHWARK), *and others, for a Machine for finishing, glazing, and glossing of Leather.*

INDEPENDENTLY of the combination of the several parts of the machine, as represented in the specification, the peculiar principles and properties of the invention consist, first, in placing any convenient number of glazing or graining cylindrical rollers, at the extreme diameter of a wheel, or circular plates to which they are connected, with the ability of extending or contracting the distance of the extreme of each roller or glazer from the centre of the wheels or plates to which they are joined, by any suitable machinery capable of promoting an accurate adjustment of the rollers or glazers over the whole extent of their length; which properties insure the same correctness of adjustment to any number of rollers or glazers, by which they are rendered capable of traversing in one and the same circle, bearing in all their parts upon any curve of the same radius which they describe. A body of rollers or glazers so placed upon a revolving spindle, axle, or shaft, act as so many burnishers, glazers or grainers on any docile surface with which they come in contact. The degree of gloss which their friction will necessarily create depends entirely on the velocity, pressure, and quality of the material on which they may act.—Secondly: In the construction of the table which receives or supports the leather while the glazing rollers, &c. act on it, it must be carefully observed that the extreme of the glazing rollers, while connected to the revolving shaft, describe a circle suitable to the curve of the table. When the rollers or glazers are thus adjusted to the table, it is brought up to any required degree of contact with them, having the leather to be glazed placed between them and the table; the leather being therein subject to any degree of discretionary pressure which the operator may determine on. The table approaching the revolving shaft, not only enables the leather to be passed across, but down the table in any required direction, while the roller-shaft is moving at any rate of velocity; the quantity of any skin of leather to be glazed at a revolution of the roller-shaft will depend on the length of the glazing roller, the length of the skin lying on the table, and the speed with which it is moved across the table to feed the operation of the glazing rollers. The approach of the table to the roller-shaft secures also the whole surface of any skin of leather being perfectly glazed or grained, notwithstanding any inequality in its substance, as the table accommodates such inequalities by advancing to, and retreating from, the revolving shaft as often as the inequalities in the substance of the leather may occur. Under all circumstances of inequality in the thickness of the leather, it is still, however, by the power of the table, at all times capable of creating an uniformity of pressure, if requisite, which contributes largely to produce an uniformity of gloss over the whole surface of any skin of leather, notwithstanding the inequalities of substance and the impediments of holes which many skins of leather possess.—Thirdly: In adopting a discretionary means which shall determine the exact degree of contact to which the table shall approach the roller-shaft. The apparatus for securing this object is denominated the "Table-guide, or Stop." By the application of this apparatus the table is prevented from running in upon the rollers, when the force to bring the table up to them is

applied, besides protecting the leather to be glazed from being injured by what are termed "the blows of the rollers," which create those indentations on the leather, which can seldom, if ever, be eradicated completely by any subsequent degree of exertion which may be devoted to the skin. The principles of this invention may be reduced under three general heads: First, The facility with which any number of glazing rollers are made to traverse in one precise channel; and the readiness with which an adjustment of all their parts is produced. Secondly, The table which supports the leather possessing an amplitude of discretionary power to approach to, and recede from, the roller-shaft at pleasure, with the full power of resisting the pressure of the rollers at any given ratio, between the impeller and the retarder. Thirdly, The application of an adjustable stop to the table, which determines how near the table shall approach the rollers, and which furnishes a complete protection to the rollers and the leather against any effort of advance which may be directed to the table.

In whatever way these properties or principles can be atchieved or obtained, the patentees regard as their own invention.

MR. JOHN SHORTER MORRIS'S (PANCRAS PLACE,) *for a Mangling Machine.*

This machine, which is described with drawings, in the specification, will mangle almost all descriptions of linen; but if any large irregular lumps are formed by the linen rolled round the roller, a band is put round all the rollers: hence, when the top roller is put in motion, it will communicate motion to the two bottom rollers, and oblige the other roller to act with them; sometimes a fly-wheel is fixed to the axis of the top roller, or a wheel with teeth on the axis of each of the bottom rollers, and one between them to connect them. Then the fly-wheel may be put on the axis of either of those wheels: the fly-wheel to be on the opposite side of the machine to the handle. As a substitute for the platform and iron weights, a box may be suspended, in which stones, sand, gravel, or any substance may be placed to act as a weight. The utility of this machine is not confined to mangling only, but may be used as a copper-plate printing-press, a letter copying machine, or a cylindrical press. From experiments, it appears to act best with a wheel on the axis of each of the bottom cylinders, and a pinion between them, with the fly-wheel on the pinion, and motion given from the fly-wheel: in this manner we are told it passes over all inequalities with great ease. And the patentee declares, that his machine mangles with greater ease, performs its work better, and with more expedition than any before invented.

MR. CHARLES LUCAS BIRCH'S (GREAT QUEEN-STREET,) *for an Improvement in the Construction of the Roofs of Carriages, the upper Parts of which are made to fall down.*

Mr. Lucas describes the nature of his invention in the following manner: "Frame and fix in the top quarter rails to the tops of the standing pillars and slats, and fix the slats to the neck plates; rabbit the inner parts of the standing pillars, the top quarter rails and the slats, and board them with thin deals, or any other proper material. Let the crown-pieces or cornice rails, be long enough to level or mitre into the corners of the top of the standing pillars; and let in the hinges and thimble catches on the top of the crown-pieces, and top of the quarter rails. Fix on the hoop sticks and back and front rails, and board them all up except the two hoop-sticks, which are nearest to the hinges, which may be placed as close as possible to admit of the head striking conveniently low. Conceal or let in one or more boxed locks to the centre hoop sticks, or at least the hoop-sticks which unite the thimble catches, and fix them so as that they may be opened by a key on the inside of the carriage. Stretch strong canvas, or other fit material, and nail it, or otherwise fasten it, both on the inside and the outside of the slats and elbows, and stuff it between with flocks or tow, or other fit material. Likewise stretch and nail on or fasten canvas, or any other proper material, to the top hoop-sticks on the roof which are nearest the hinges before you put on the leather covering."

Observations.—In travelling, a carriage built on this construction will carry one or more imperials on its roof, without interfering with the regular process of opening it, and when in that situation, will remain without doing the least injury to its upper parts. The spring curtains to the landaus remain without being removed, whereas those on the old plan, were obliged to be taken down.

MR.

MR. JAMES CAPARN'S, (LEICESTER,) *for a Machine for discharging Smoke from Smoking Chimneys.*

This machine, which is denominated Caparn's Smoke Disperser, and which is invented for the prevention and cure of smoky chimnies, is to be placed on the top of the chimney over the vent or orifice, and secured thereto by brick-work, or by any other method which may be deemed expedient. The funnel of the chimney should be cleared from all contractions or other obstructions, which might impede the smoke in its passage into the body of the machine. The current, through the chimney, gives a rotary horizontal motion to the flyers or vans, at the top of the machine, which thereby disperse the smoke and prevents the action of the atmosphere from returning it into the funnel of the chimney. The machine, and its several parts are represented in the drawings delineated in the margin of the specification. The external case of the machine, and also the flyers, and the rim to which the same are rivetted, may be made of iron, copper, or tin. The cross-bars may be made of iron, and the spindle of steel, hardened at the point working in the female centre. The female centre may also be made of steel, or iron faced with steel, hardened at the part receiving the spindle, and the two cylinders may be of iron, &c.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

COMMUNICATIONS to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country, vol. vi. Part 4. 4to. 15s.

ARTS, FINE.

A Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures, belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland House, London, by John Britton, F.S.A. 8vo. 7s. large paper 10s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips, Knight, Sheriff for the City of London and County of Middlesex. 5s.*

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney, by Thomas Zouch, D.D. Prebendary of Durham. 4to. 1l 5s.

The Life of David Brainard, Missionary to the Indians, with an Abridgment of his Diary and Journal, by J. Styles. 4s.

Life of General Washington, by Aaron Bancroft, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Happy Death of Wilberforce Smith. 1s.

Life of Abraham Newland, esq. 6s.

A Biographical Peerage of the Empire of Great Britain; in which are Memoirs and Characters of the most celebrated persons of each family, vol. 1 and 2, containing the Peerage of England. 16s.

DRAMA.

Plot and Counterplot, or the Portrait of Michael Cervantes. A Farce. By Charles Kemble. 2s.

Music Mad. By T. E. Hook, esq 2s.

The Brothers and Sister, a Dramatic Trifle for Children. 1s

Donna Ignez de Castro, a tragedy, from the Portuguese of Nicola Luiz, with remarks on the History of that unfortunate Lady, by John Adamson. 4s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

More Short Stories in Words of Two Syllables. 5s. 6d.

Tales and Fables in verse, with Moral Reflections 1s.

A new and complete Spelling Dictionary, on the plan of the late Mr. Fenning, by B. D Free. 5s.

---

* The proprietor of the Monthly Magazine, conceives he shall not be considered as evincing an improper feeling of egotism, by obtruding himself upon his readers to state that the contents of this work are altogether *fabulous*; written with an apparent spirit of candour, but totally destitute of the essential qualities of truth and authenticity. For the *unpardonable crime* of having been successful in business, and for discharging the duties of a public office with integrity and independence, he has been the subject of various impertinent observations and contemptible notices, which are as much beneath his attention, as he conceives they are that of the judicious part of the public. For himself, he cannot conceive that the events of a life, marked only by an unremitting and sedulous attention to business, can in any degree be a legitimate object of public curiosity.

A Familiar

A Familiar Introduction to the Study of Geography, and the Use of the Globes, by J. Bidlake. 2s.

The Grammar of the English Language, including numerous Exercises on every Rule, and Queries in the manner of those in Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography; treating distinctly, completely and practically, of Orthoepy, Orthography, the Accidence, Etymology, Syntax, Prosody, Composition, and Rhetoric, by the Rev. David Blair, A.M. author of the Class Book, First Catechism, Grammar of Philosophy, Reading Exercises, &c. &c. &c. 2s.

Preceptor and his Pupils, by George Crabb, Part II.

HISTORY.

The Chronicles of Holinshed, comprising the Description and History of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a general Index to the whole, 6 vols royal 4to. 12l. 12s.

The Ladies' History of England, written expressly for the Use of Young Ladies who are finishing their Education, and divested of those Indelicacies and gross Descriptions, which disfigure many other Histories of England; treating particularly of the Progress of Manners and National Improvements. In a Series of Letters to a Young Lady at School, by Charlotte Smith, 3 vols. 15s.

MEDICINE.

The London Medical and Surgical Spectator, Number I. 2s. 6d.

An Exposition of the Practice of Affusing Cold Water on the Surface of the Body, as a Remedy for the Cure of Fever; to which are added, Remarks on the Effects of Cold Drink, and of Gestation in the Open Air, in certain conditions of that Disease, by Robert Jackson, M.D. 8vo. 10s 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hints, respecting the Education of the Poor, by a clergyman. 1s.

Gurney's Edition of the Trial of Sir Arthur Paget, for Crim. Con. with Lady Boringdon, 2s.

The Trial of Sir A. Paget, for Crim. Con. with Lady Boringdon, by J. and W. Plomer, with Copies of Lady B's Letters. 2s. 6d.

Fairburn's Abstract of the Local Militia Act. 6d.

A Reply to the Address to the Auctioneers of the Metropolis, respecting the Formation of their Auction-Mart and Society. 6d.

The Connection of Words with Objects; a Visit to the Deaf and Dumb; with Hints towards a Classification of Metaphysical Terms. 2s.

Intimations and Evidences of a Future State, by the Rev. Thomas Watson, 12mo. 4s.

Five Letters, written by the late Empress Maria Theresa, to her Daughter, the late Queen of France. 5s

Asiatic Researches, vol. ix. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A large Sheet Table of all the Stamp Duties on Deeds, Law Proceedings, Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Probates of Wills, Legacies, &c.

A Survey of the Roads from London to Brighton, Southampton, Portsmouth, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover; by Edward Mogg.

The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches, Chapels, and Meeting Houses, in and about the City of London, from the Rise of Non-conformity to the Present Time, Number I. to be continued monthly.

Defense du Clergé François, resident à Londres et dans le reste de l'Angleterre, contre l'Inculpation de Mgr. Jean Milner, evêque de Castabala, dans son Mandement du I. Juin, 1808. Par l'Abbé Blanchard. 2s.

An Enquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in the Distilleries, by Archibald Bell, esq 8vo. 3s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Parkinson's Organic Remains of a Former World, vol. 2, 4to. containing the History and Coloured Representations of more than two hundred Fossil Zoophytes. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Tales of the Robin and other small Birds, selected from the British Poets, by Joseph Taylor. 2s. 6d.

The Wonders of the Horse, recorded in Anecdotes, and interspersed with Poetry. Selected by Joseph Taylor. 2s. 6d.

Lectures on Natural History, as delivered at the Leverian Museum, and at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, by George Shaw, M.D. F.R.S.

General Zoology, by George Shaw, M.D. vol. vii. being the first on the subject of Birds.

NAVIGATION.

The Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor, being a Key to the Leading of Rigging, and to Practical Seamanship, by Darcey Lever, 4to. 3l. 3s.

A Treatise on Naval Tactics, by Captain J. Hamstead, of the Royal Navy, 4to 5l. 5s.

NOVELS.

Belisaire, par Madame de Genlis, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Algylia, 4 vols.

Alcander and Lavinia, or the Mysterious Shriek. 5s.

POETRY.

The Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, 12mo. 12s.

Cumberland Ballads, by Mr. Anderson. 6s.

Latin and Italian Poems, of Milton, translated into English verse, and a Fragment of a Commentary on Paradise Lost, by the late William Cowper, esq. royal 4to. 2l. 2s.

POLITICS.

Essay on Government, by Philopatria, 8vo. 7s.

A Speech delivered in the House of Commons, May 17, 1808, by the Right Hon. T. Wallace, on the Resolutions relative to the late Transactions in the Carnatic, with an Appendix of Papers. 4s.

The

The Dawn of Liberty on the Continent of Europe, by J. Agg. 2s. 6d.

Survey of Europe, with a descriptive plan of operations for curbing the ambition of Buonaparte, and reducing the combined powers of France and her Allies; to which is added, a Naval Appendix, shewing the maritime losses of the enemies of England, since the commencement of the war in 1793, by M. Andrews. 5s. 6d

A Plain Statement of the Conduct of both Parties, the Ministry and the Opposition, towards his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with Details of the recent extraordinary Conduct of the Earl of Moira and Mr. Windham. 2s. 6d.

An Historical Survey of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, with a View to explain the Causes of the Disasters of the late and present Wars, by Gold Francis Leckie, esq. 6s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Inquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population, by W. T. Comber.

The Economists refuted; or an Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Advantages derived from Trade, by R. Torrens, esq. 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Theological Thoughts on God, the Creation, Fall and Redemption of Man, and on God's Dealings with Man, from the Creation to the Final Consummation of all Things, by Dr. William Smith, late Chief Justice of Cape Breton, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Attempt to prove the Truth of Christianity, in a series of Discourses preached before the University of Oxford, in 1808, at the Lecture founded by the late John Bampton, M.A by John Penrose, M.A. 9s.

Jerusalem; or, An Answer to the following Queries:—What is the etymology of the word Jerusalem?—And is there any connection between Salem and Jerusalem, by G. Sharp. 2s.

Two Sermons on Religious Establishments, by R. Dickenson, M.A. 2s.

Serious Attention to personal Holiness and Soundness of Doctrine, considered in a Sermon, preached June 1, 1808, by the Rev. T. Robinson, A.M. 1s.

A Dissertation upon the Logos of St. John, by R Lawrence, L.L.D 3s.

Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists, 8vo. 15s.

Thoughts on Prophecy, particularly as connected with the Present Times, supported by History, by G. R. Hioan, 8vo. 7s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, at the Visitation in May and June, 1808, by George Owen, A.M. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Ely. 1s. 6d.

Select Sermons, by the Rev. Alexander Cleeve, A B. late vicar of Woolerton, Northumberland, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

WHILE innumerable treasures of ancient art have been accumulated in France by the great plunderer of the territory, the wealth and the liberty of nations, England, if not wholly neglectful, has appeared in general very little solicitous to enrich herself by the pursuit of merely ornamental acquisitions. And, in truth, if they can be obtained by such means only as have been employed by our rival, the more destitute we remain of them the better.

Amidst this boasted superiority of the various museums and cabinets of the French capital, it is no small compensation to the English admirer of sculpture to find so great a treasure as the *Elgin* collection safely deposited in our own. We reflect with pleasure, that, instead of a gratification procured by an unlicensed system of public extortion and plunder, the mansion of this nobleman has been enriched, it is to be hoped, by the fairest means, and the most friendly negociation. The services rendered by our country to the state in which his lordship was resident in the character of a public minister, are said to have facilitated the project of transporting the treasures of Athens to London. A detail of the measures by which the removal of masses of the most refined art (at once so valuable and so weighty) was obtained, would not be without considerable interest.

Some account of the original situation of these works of sculpture having been lately given in the Monthly Magazine,* it is only requisite at present to consider their merits in point of art.

There can be no fear of exaggeration in asserting that the various fragments (for there is scarcely a figure in a perfect state) which compose this collection, present one of the finest assemblages of monuments of ancient sculpture, *unquestionably*, in England, and perhaps in the world.

* See a letter signed G. Cumberland.

world. Mutilated as the statues are, without heads, without arms, without legs, and their surface impaired by the corrosive influence of the air and rain, they still hold their place in the classes of the most perfect art, and fully answer the mighty fame of the age in which they were produced, and of the all-accomplished sculptor under whose superintendance (and probably from whose designs) they were wrought.

The statue of THESEUS represents the hero seated on a lion's or tiger's skin. The large, majestic forms of the limbs, indicate his elevated character. The neck rises from the trunk like a beautiful column; the air of the head is composed and dignified. The chest, back, thighs, all have the same large and massy shape. In nothing they deviate from nature, except in their consistency; so entire a correspondence of beautiful limbs being seldom found in real life.*

It is to be remarked that this statue, executed under the eye of the immortal Phidias, is not of that species of form which artists and connoisseurs have denominated *ideal*. It exhibits a pure and intelligent representation of beautiful nature. Such as Theseus is here shown, such Theseus might have been.

The fragment of exquisite sculpture, known by the appellation of the *Torso of Michel Angelo*, of which a cast is placed near to the Theseus, has here a happy effect in contributing to shew the contrast of the two modes of art—the *imitative* and the *ideal*. Both specimens may be regarded as at the summit of their class.

Another statue, said to represent a *Neptune*, is of the same description as the Theseus: but if this statue be rightly named, the choice of characteristic form, so obviously appropriate to the hero, may be justly questioned when employed in the person of a divinity. Be this as it may, the beauty of the figure itself is equally unquestionable.

Of the other statues, the most remarkable for their superior beauties, are a *Juno*; two groups, viz. *Diana and Latona*; and *Ceres and Proserpine*; a *Canephora*, or *Basket-carrier*, which probably served as the support of a column.

Of all these, the last only retains its head. The regret felt at the mutilated state of the others is heightened by the exquisite beauty of the remaining forms. In each of them the disposition of the drapery, the character of the limbs, the apparent softness of the flesh, the air of the whole figure unvaryingly appropriate to the particular attitude, are of that eminent quality that claims the admiration of the spectator, and the reverence of the student. The drapery of the *Canephora* is not of the same superior description; it is dry and stiff, and though the folds are very deeply wrought, they fail in the appearance of lightness.

A draped figure of *Victory*, and an *Indian Bacchus*, as well as some others, are well worthy of attention.

Besides these larger statues, the collection contains a vast suite of alto-relievos, representing the *Battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs*, as before mentioned, and of bas-reliefs representing a *processional train on a religious occasion*. The latter have the usual merits of ancient sculpture of this kind. The former are more singularly bold and masterly: they are remarkable for the beautiful proportions and select forms of the young men, and of the *equine* part of the Centaurs, as well as for the curious character uniformly preserved in the *human moiety*; the heads being closely stuck on the shoulders with little or no intervention of neck, and the faces considerably similar to each other, and all of an ugly and grotesque character.

These figures, if they contain no positive evidence of the hand of any particular master, very clearly demonstrate the school in which they were executed. The rage of action is every where attempered, no eccentric violence, no distortion of limbs, nothing infringes on the sovereign principle of the display of beautiful forms: for this end it is that the artist in the very "torrent, tempest, and, as it were, whirlwind of passion, begot a temperance that gave it smoothness."

In the remaining part of this collection are numerous broken portions of columns, capitals, bases, parts of shafts—all of the most exquisite workmanship and taste. Jealous as an Englishman justly is of his independence in all things, the spectator of these beautiful fragments will hesitate to deny to the Greeks the absolute right to sovereignty and legislature in the province of architecture. Monuments of other kinds also serve to complete

* The Earl of E. has several times procured the attendance of some of our famous pugilists in his gallery, for the purpose of comparing them with the forms of the Theseus. The Royal Academicians have been invited to this interesting exhibition, and the general report is consistent with the above remark. The *body* of *Gregson*, for instance, is said to yield nothing to the Greek hero in strength or symmetry: his legs are not of equal beauty.

complete the collection. Of these, a *Scarabæus* of extraordinary magnitude, in Egyptian granite, is not the least curious.

A fragment of the head of a horse, said to have belonged to the car of Minerva, is among the rarest examples of art. From the extraordinary spirit and character of the head, it is more probable (as Pausanias mentions that the *contest between Minerva and Neptune* formed a part of the sculpture of the *Parthenon*) that it is the head of the horse springing from the earth at the stroke of the Trident.

If report says true, that this collection is to be sold, who would not be sorry for the country that should neglect to place it among its public treasures? If report says true, that the noble earl formed it with a view to future sale, who would not be sorry for his lordship? But these are invidious reports, too often circulated without the smallest foundation in truth.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c. AT BATH.

The Bath exhibition, which has lately closed, has proved so successful, that not only the whole expences of the gallery were defrayed by the concourse of the public, but a very respectable dividend of profit remained for distribution at the close of it. This infant exhibition was last winter sanctioned by the President of the Royal Academy, who sent to it two oil pictures, painted in his best manner. It is to be hoped the example of Bath may be followed by other opulent provincial towns.

The fourth Exhibition of the Norwich Artists opened on the 15th of August. The number of pictures and drawings this year greatly exceeds that of the former. They exhibit more attempts at originality, in every department of the art, and evident exertion and improvement in several of the ingenious members of this society.

Mr. Bacon's Equestrian Statue, St. James's-square, and the British Gallery, will form the subject of the retrospect in the ensuing number.

There will shortly be published two Views of Richmond, Yorkshire, from drawings by an eminent artist, and engraved by Landseer.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A BIOGRAPHICAL Index to the House of Lords has been for some time in the press, and will be speedily published. It is compiled by the Editor of the "Biographical Index to the House of Commons," consists of a single volume, of a portable size, and, in addition to the descent of the peers of England, given in an entirely new form, contains an account of the present and late ones, their habits, pursuits, and parliamentary conduct. The sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish members, are introduced in alphabetical order, as well as the bench of bishops, which has never before been attempted.

Dr. J. F. DAVIS, of Bath, has in the press an Inquiry into the Symptoms of Carditis, or the Inflammation of the Heart, illustrated by Cases and Dissections. It is Dr. Davis's design to show that the faculty have been mistaken with regard to the symptoms of this disease; that it is probably of more frequent occurrence than has been supposed; and that, contrary to the assertions of our best systematic writers, there are circumstances by which it may sometimes be distinguished in practice.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the barrister, and author of The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, has nearly ready for publication the first part of a new periodical work for the use of justices of the peace, and parish officers, intended to be continued annually, under the title of The Magistrate's Annual Assistant, containing the acts of parliament and adjudged cases, so far as they respectively relate to the office of justices of the peace, and the powers of parish officers.

For some time past a very warm literary controversy has been kept up between the Earl of STANHOPE, Dr. CALLCOT, Mr. FAREY, and Mr. HAWKES, on the temperament of the musical scale. The latter gentleman, to prove the practicability of his system, has had an organ built, under his own direction, by Mr. Elliott, upon a new construction, which totally sets aside the imperfections hitherto existing upon that and other keyed instruments, which have baffled the attempts of every one who has heretofore removed them. Mr. Hawkes's discovery goes so far as to make every key on the organ and piano-forte, extending

tending to all the flats and sharps, more perfectly in tune, upon the calculation of six to one, than the common keys, in one or two sharps or flats, were before, and that without a single additional key; so that the performer has nothing to do but to play in the usual manner to produce the most delightful sounds, even the perfection of harmony itself. The organ being completed, a numerous meeting of professors and amateurs took place at the organ-builder's manufactory, in Tottenham-court, when Mr. SAMUEL WESLEY and Mr. JACOBS played upon it for a considerable time; the former played several *fugues*, by Bach, and *extempore* pieces; the latter, several of Handel's *fugues*, and *extempore* pieces. The gentlemen present were unanimously of opinion that a more valuable discovery had never been made for the improvement of the musical science, as it will substitute perfection for imperfection, and pure harmony for harsh discord.

A new biographical work, intended to contain a series of portraits of the most eminent persons now living or lately deceased in Great Britain and Ireland, is in a forward state of preparation. It will include the most distinguished characters in the senate, the church, the navy and army, the learned professions and the various departments of literature and science; also of those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the arts, agriculture and commerce of the country. The portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn in an uniform manner, from nature or from original pictures; and the engravings will be perfect facsimiles of the drawings. The work will be published periodically; and the first number containing six portraits, each accompanied by a short biographical notice will appear very soon.

Mr. W. T. COMBER, of Liverpool, has just completed a work entitled, An Enquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population.

HEPHÆSTIO's Treatise on Greek Metres, corrected from manuscript authorities and illustrated with copious notes, is reprinting at the Clarendon press.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in six octavo volumes, the Works of the Rev. J. NEWTON, late rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London.

Mr. J. WRIGHT has invented a portable artificial horizon for taking altitudes either by sea or land. With this instrument and a quadrant, varying from those of the usual construction in having a larger horizon glass, the silver surface larger, and a different sight vane, the meridian altitudes of all bright stars, as they come to the meridian may be taken; by which means the latitude might frequently be found by observations at night, and with as much ease as by the sun at noon day; the altitudes of the moon and stars to correct the lunar problem for the longitude will also be more accurately and easily taken with it. For altitudes of the sun or moon, and for all terrestrial objects, an octant of the ordinary construction will answer every purpose.

A laudable institution has lately been formed at Edinburgh, entitled, the Annuity Fund, established for the benefit of governesses. It proposes, by certain rates of subscription from females employed in the education of youth, to raise a fund, from which an annuity proportioned to the subscription of the parties is to be paid to the subscribers, after they have attained the age of fifty-five, from which period their subscriptions are to cease. An attempt is now making to enlarge the plan by raising a separate fund, by means of an honorary subscription, to be appropriated under the direction of the committee of the Annuity Fund, to the relief of such extra cases of distress as may be out of the plan of the other institution.

Mr. R. BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, states the following instances in which heat supplied by steam, has been used to advantage. Mr. Richard Gillespie, finds its effect very excellent in copper-plate calico-printing, and for heating calenders at his works. For this last purpose, and to warm his ware-house and counting-house, the steam is conveyed to a distance of above ninety-three yards. Mr. Lounds, at Paisley, has for a considerable time used the heat of steam with great success in drying fine muslins, and Messrs. Ley, Mason, and Co. use it now also at their bleaching works, at Aberdeen. Messrs. Muir, Brown, and Co. of Glasgow, have found the heat of steam to answer much better at their dying and bleaching works, than the usual mode by stoves. They formerly gave out their pullicates, a kind of chequered cotton handkerchiefs, to professed bleachers to be bleached, but they never had the colours of those articles in such perfection, as they now have since they used steam-heat for them. Mr. Buchanan concludes with recommending steam for warming the bed-rooms of large inns and hotels, large warehouses and shops, churches, hospitals, and other large public buildings.

At

At the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society at Edinburgh, two communications from Colonel Montague, of Knowle House, Devon, were read. One of them contained an interesting view of the natural habits, and more striking external appearances of the gannet or soland goose, *pelicanus bassanus*; an account of the internal structure of that bird, particularly of the distribution of its air-cells, which the ingenious author shewed to be admirably adapted to its mode of life, and continued residence in the water, even in the most turbulent sea, and during the most rigorous seasons. The second was the description and drawing of a new genus of insect which inhabits the cellular membrane of the gannet, and to which Colonel Montague gives the name of *cellularia bassani*.—Mr. P. Neill laid before the society a list of such fishes belonging to the four Linnæan orders, apodes, jugulares, thoracici, and abdominales, as he had ascertained to be natives of the waters in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, accompanied with remarks, and illustrated by specimens of some of the rarer species. Of the apodes he enumerated four species belonging to three genera: two to muræna, one anarhichas, and one ammodytes. Of the jugulares he mentioned thirteen species, belonging to three genera: one callionymus (the gemmeous dragonet), for, from examining many specimens, the author had concluded that the sordid dragonet of Mr. Pennant and Dr. Shaw, is not a distinct species, but merely the female of the gemmeous dragonet, nine of the genus gadus, and two blennius. Of the thoracici he stated twenty-two species belonging to nine genera: one gobius, two coltus, two zevs, the doree, and the opah, (a specimen of this last resplendent fish having been taken some years since off Cramond, in the Frith of Forth, and being still preserved in the museum of P. Walker, esq.) seven pleuronectes, one sparus, the toothed gilt-head, (a rare fish of which only two specimens have occurred in the Frith of Forth,) two perca, three gasteroseus, and one trigla. Of the abdominales he had ascertained fourteen species, belonging to seven genera: one cobitis, four salmo, three esox, the pike, garpike, and the saury or gandanook, (which last, though rare in England, is not uncommon at Edinburgh, but arrives in the Frith almost every autumn in large shoals,) three clupea. Of the genus cyprinus, of which no fewer than ten species inhabit the rivers and ponds of England, including the carp, tench, gudgeon, dace, roach, bream, &c. only one insignificant species, namely, the common minnow, is found near Edinburgh. Of the genus scomber, the mackrel is caught in the entrance of the Frith of Forth. Mr. Neill, reserved the notice of the *amphibia nantes* of Linnæus, including the ray tribe, till a future meeting.

The production of fire by the mere compression of atmospheric air, was a fact first observed about three years ago in France. This curious discovery has lately been applied to practical utility in this country, by means of an instrument which answers all the purposes of that well-known article in domestic economy, a tinder-box. It consists of a common syringe, about ten inches long, and not more than five-eighths of internal bore. At the lower extremity it is furnished with a cap which serves as a chamber to receive the substance to be fired, and is attached to the instrument by a screw. Instead of this cap, a common stop-cock may be employed. To use the instrument, the cap is unscrewed, or the stop-cock turned, a small piece of amadou or common tinder, is placed in the chamber, and the cap is screwed on again. If the piston of the instrument be now depressed with as quick a motion as possible, the condensation of the air is so active, as to set the amadou on fire.

Mr. George Singer is constructing an electrical apparatus with a cylinder eighteen inches in diameter, which, from experiments made with cylinders of nine and fifteen inches diameter, promises to afford at least equal intensity and regularity of action with plate machines. A series of experiments will be shortly instituted on this apparatus, and their results communicated to the public.

A new edition is in the press of the First Part of Dr. Hull's British Flora.

Mr. James Phœnix, of Liverpool, has found that there is a great difference between electrical shocks from a Leyden phial filled from the conductor in the common way, and those filled as follows. He stood on an insulated stool, laid one finger on the prime conductor, and filled the jar from the other; when on receiving the shocks, he found them so considerably augmented, that two taken in this manner incommoded him more than a dozen in the common method.

We are desired by Mr. RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, esq. of Edgeworth's Town, to state that Miss Maria Edgeworth, of Edgeworth's Town, is not the author of the Match-Girl, or Adelaine, or Adeline, nor of any book that has not been published by Johnson.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, one of the present sheriffs, has announced for publication in September, A Letter to the Livery of London, on the Constitutional Duties of a Sheriff, and on the circumstances which have attended his execution of them.

It is in contemplation to revive the publication of that very useful work, the MONTHLY PRECEPTOR, under the title of the SCHOOL MAGAZINE. The same editors are engaged, and prizes will be distributed as before.

The Rev. THOMAS BROADHURST, of Bath, will shortly publish a small volume in octavo, containing Observations addressed to the Young Ladies of Mrs. Broadhurst's Establishment for Education in that City, on the great Necessity and Importance of Mental Cultivation, also a Review of a Regular Course of various Reading, on subjects of Science and Literature, together with Advice and Directions for the Conduct of Females in genteel Life, on their entrance into the World.

Mr. ACCUM's Lectures on Experimental Chemistry and Analytical Mineralogy, commence at the Chemical Laboratory, Compton-street, Soho, October the 18th. The Lectures on Experimental Chemistry, comprise the Practical Operations of the Scientific Laboratory; general Rules to be observed in the performance of Experiments, and Summary Experimental Elucidations of the Science of Chemical Philosophy. The Lectures on Analytical Mineralogy devolve to the Art of distinguishing Minerals, the Modes of examining them by Chemical Agencies; and general process of Analysis, with a Summary View of Mineralogical Science, and its application to the useful Arts.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The Autumnal Courses of Lectures will commence on Saturday, October 1, at two o'clock in the Medical Theatre of this Hospital, in the following manner:—

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL.

On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

Anatomical Demonstrations, by Mr. LAWRENCE.

On Comparative Anatomy, by Mr. MACARTNEY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Dr. THYNNE.

On Chemistry, by Dr. HUE.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, &c. on the 1st of October, at No. 50, Dean-street, Soho.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE, will begin their winter course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Wednesday, October 5. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals. For particulars apply to Dr. Clarke, No. 1, New Burlington-street, or to Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square.

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, to the City Truss Society, &c. will commence his Autumnal Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on the 1st of October, in Greville-street.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures at *St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals* will commence the beginning of October,

At St. Thomas's—Anatomy, and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER.

At Guy's—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY.

Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Mr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN.

Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.

Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Œconomy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET.

Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX.

These several Lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole, together with the Lectures on Anatomy, and those on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, given at the Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital adjoining, is calculated to form a Complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instructions.

Mr.

Mr. THOMAS's Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, will commence early in October, as usual. A Prospectus may be had at his house, Leicester-place, or at the Theatre of Anatomy, in Windmill-street.

Dr. BUXTON will, on Monday, October 3, commence a Course of Lectures at the London Hospital, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and one on Materia Medica.

The Medical Lectures in the University of Glasgow, will begin on Tuesday the 1st of November, at the following hours:—

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, by Dr. MILLAR, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Midwifery, by Mr. TOWERS, at eleven.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. FREER, at twelve.

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. JEFFRAY, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy, by Dr. CLEGHORN, at seven.

Clinical Lectures on the cases of patients in the Royal Infirmary, on Thursday evening the 10th of November, at six.

Dr. BROWN will commence his Lectures on Botany about the beginning of May next.

Dr. FORBES, of Edinburgh, is engaged on a Translation of Pliny's Natural History, which is to be accompanied with such notes and illustrations as may be necessary to elucidate the context, a Life of the Author, and a Preliminary Dissertation on the Origin of Natural History, and on its progress and gradual improvement from infancy, to its present state of comparative maturity. The translator in thus announcing his intention to the public, may be permitted to observe, that the thirty-seven books of the Natural History of *Caius Plinius Secundus*, may justly be regarded as the *encyclopædia* of antiquity, since the most inquisitive and industrious author, has collected all the facts recorded by every Greek and Roman writer, previous to his own time, concerning the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms; and detailed in a clear and luminous arrangement, all that the accumulated experience of past ages had ascertained relative to the nature of *animals* and *vegetables*, to *meteorology*, *astronomy*, *botany*, *medicine*, *chemistry*, &c. Pliny's work may be divided into three parts, geography, natural history, and the materia medica. Of his geographical inquiries, the most important perhaps are, his Strictures on the Interior Part of Africa. He derived the sources of his information on this subject, from the Carthaginians; and from what he has recorded respecting the natives and products of these regions, it appears that the ancients were much better informed than the moderns are, regarding this quarter of the globe, which from recent events, and the consequences likely to ensue from a great act of national justice, deservedly excites in this country no small share of public interest. The Materia Medica exclusively occupies fifteen books, and constitutes a most curious and instructive department of the author's investigations. It cannot be denied that Pliny discovers his ignorance in particular points, and that he records with great gravity many absurd fables, and anile stories. But he perhaps might have adopted the language of Quintus Curtius *Equidem plura transcribo, quam credo,* (Lib. IX. cap 1.) and we know that he occasionally discovers a proper degree of scepticism on various points which come under his review, and directs his severe rebukes against the vanity and self confidence of the Greek authors, from whom he derived his information. And notwithstanding all the censure to which he is obnoxious on the score of credulity, his eloquent and instructive history must ever be regarded, as an immortal monument of its author's indefatigable industry, and Roman spirit. Pliny's History is indeed to be considered as an invaluable treasure, more especially on account of its containing an infinite number of excerpts and observations, illustrative of the various subjects of which the author treats; extracted from the books of many ancient writers, whose works have perished through the injury of time. It may then appear surprising that no English translation of this admirable work, has been offered to the public, for more than two centuries. It is the present translator's wish to supply to the best of his abilities, (such as they are) this *desideratum* in English literature. One great object which the translator will keep in view in his notes and illustrations shall be to accommodate Pliny's descriptions of animals, plants, and minerals, to the nomenclature of the *Systema Naturæ Linnæi*. This, he is duly aware, will constitute by much the most difficult part of his labour, and he despairs of executing it with full satisfaction either to the public or to himself. But as in the present state of natural history a translator of Pliny cannot be excused from making the attempt, he may be permit-

ted

ted to hope, that he shall be able to contribute in some degree at least, towards its accomplishment. The translation thus enlarged must extend to six or seven volumes in octavo; and will be published either in separate volumes successively, or when the whole shall have been finished, as future circumstances may render adviseable. The translator will render all the diligence and dispatch in the execution of his task, which his health—other necessary avocations—the contingencies of life—the extent and the difficulty of the undertaking, may enable him to command.

The Rev. W. Davy, of Lustleigh, near Moreton, Devon, has lately completed a System of Divinity, and compilation from polite writers and eminent divines, &c. in 26 vols. 8vo. containing 13,000 pages, of which only fourteen copies are printed. The work was compiled and written out by Mr. Davy alone, who, though ignorant of the art of printing, with a few worn-out types, printed off one page at a time, by himself, at a press made with his own hands. He began the work ten years ago.

RUSSIA.

During the year 1807, the number of births at St. Petersburgh was—males 3961; females 3639,—total 7600. The deaths in the same period amounted to 10,567. There were 1064 marriages of the Greek religion 244 of the Protestant, and 43 of the Catholic; making in all 1351. The greatest mortality took place in November and December, and the least in February

Major-General Blankenagel, who in 1802, established a manufactory of sugar from the beet-root, obtained a loan from government and permission to sell a thousand measures of the spirit extracted from the refuse of the root. According to a statement published by the minister of the home department, this manufactory is now able to furnish a considerable quantity of excellent sugar, the quality of which has been investigated by a committee of chemists. The like encouragement is promised in the emperor's name to all who are disposed to turn their attention to this branch of industry.

GERMANY.

An immense heap of fossile bones, supposed to be those of the rhinoceros, elephant, and hyena, species has recently been discovered at the foot of the Harz mountains, between Dorst and Osterode.

In the university of Halle, which now belongs to the newly-created kingdom of Westphalia, all the former establishments are to be kept up, and some are even to be enlarged. Several celebrated literati have been invited to fill the chairs vacated by such of the former professors as have removed to Berlin. Among the rest Wahl, the orientalist, and Vater and Ersch, well known for their philological talents, have obtained appointments.

One of the professors of Merseburg, desirous of exciting the emulation of his pupils, lately introduced to them a boy aged seven years and ten months. The child listened attentively to the Greek lesson given by the professor, who requested him to continue it. To the astonishment of all the scholars, they heard him explain a passage in Plutarch, with which he was previously unacquainted, to the general satisfaction of all present. Cæsar's Commentaries were then put into his hands, and he translated with the greatest perspicuity the passages which had puzzled the other pupils. He was also examined, during this translation, on the subject of the analytical part, and acquitted himself extremely well. He likewise translated from an Italian book, which a person present happened to have with him, and afterwards conversed in that language. This conversation proved that he possessed extensive geographical and historical attainments. Fortunately for this wonderful child, he enjoys a good constitution and excellent health.

Dr. Noehden has prepared for the press a collection of German Exercises, as a companion to his Grammar; a work which will be of particular service to those who wish to acquire an accurate and practical knowledge of German composition. Besides the references to the grammar, the notes contain numerous illustrations of the idioms of that language. The author intends to follow up this publication with a volume of extracts from the best German authors, which he also designs as a vehicle for remarks and observations, explanatory of peculiarities and difficulties that are to be met with in the construction and phraseology of the German language.

FRANCE.

In the report which the class of mathematical and physical sciences of the Institute of France, published of its proceedings in 1807, mention is made of a new improvement in the Newtonian reflecting telescope. This improvement consists,

consists in placing the small plane mirror in the middle of the telescope, perpendicularly on its axis and not obliquely, which diminishes by one half, the length of the reflector. The astronomer Schubert was directed to examine it, and the following report by him is inscribed in the registers of the academy:—"That this very ingenious invention afforded a more simple method of constructing telescopes of larger dimensions than any hitherto made, and yet convenient for use: that it was astonishing that no person should have before hit upon the same idea, which resulted from the principles of the Newtonian telescope; and finally, that a reflector constructed according to this method would not only have the advantage of diminished length, over those of Newton and Herschel, but would likewise permit the observer to place himself in front of the object he is desirous of examining, and to take a convenient position which he has afterwards no occasion to change.

The following official publication from the office of the minister of the interior, has lately appeared in the French journals.—"The hopes which were entertained relative to the use of the wood of the chesnut tree in intermittent fevers, are strengthened by recent experiments. This is sufficient to excite the attention of all the officers of health, who, in the approaching season of fevers will necessarily be at a loss for a substitute for Jesuits' bark. The high price and extreme scarcity of that precious drug, will forbid the use of it. The small quantities which they may possess, should be reserved for cases when the withholding it might endanger the life of the patient. But to derive advantage from chesnut bark, it is necessary to have large quantities of it ready prepared and reduced to powder. To this end attention should be paid to collect without delay, a crop of an article that promises to be of such important service, by lopping the small branches, and taking off the bark, which must first be dried and then pulverized. The precautions here mentioned are particularly recommended by the minister of the interior, to the administrators of all hospitals and charitable institutions, as well as to apothecaries in general.

A bookseller of Paris, has announced his intention to publish a new and important work relative to Spain, by ALEXANDER DE LA BORDE, author of the splendid Picturesque Travels in that country. It will be entitled, a Descriptive Guide through Spain, forming five volumes octavo, and will contain a statement of the different branches of industry, polity, and government, of that kingdom; its natural history; the characters and manners of its inhabitants; and the state of the arts, sciences, and literature, at different periods of its history.

AMERICA.

The government of the United States, influenced by an enlightened policy, continues to adopt measures for ascertaining the value and extent of the regions which it has acquired by treaty and purchase beyond the Mississipi. For this purpose, Captain PIKE, on his return from his voyage to the sources of that river, was dispatched by the president on another expedition of discovery. He was attended by a military escort of twenty-two, and by Dr. Robinson of St. Louis, who accompanied him as a volunteer on the former occasion. The adventurers proceeded up the Missouri to the Osage river, and pursued their course along it, till they arrived at the towns of that nation. They there undertook the office of mediators between the Osages and their neighbours, the Kanzas; between whom, a war of extermination had been for some time carried on. Having succeeded in this, Captain Pike proceeded from the banks of the Kanzas River, where the accommodation was effected, across the country to the River Arkansa. At this great stream, the party divided; and while one portion, under Lieutenant Wilkinson, descended to explore it to its junction with the Mississipi, Captain Pike, with the other division, ascended towards its source. From the great falls where it descends from the mountains, he made an excursion towards the source of the river Plate, and returned to another branch of the Arkansa, on which he travelled in a west south-west direction, in expectation of finding the upper part of the Red River, intending to follow it downward to Nachitoches, and the junction with the Washita; where Mr. Dunbar had been engaged in exploring. In this design he failed. The Red River had been described as originating in the high mountains, whence issue the other great streams of Louisiana, and running a thousand miles or more from north-west to south-east. On the supposition that this opinion was correct, Captain Pike kept so far to the westward, with the intention of striking it nearer to its source, that he missed it altogether; the head of the Red River not being so high, nor its course so long by far, as current reports had

had represented. Pursuing his journey, however, he fell in with a river which for some time he supposed to be the Red. Near this he fortified himself and hoisted the flag of his nation. But he had not been many days in this encampment, before he was surprised at the sight of two hundred Spanish cavalry, from whose officers he first learned that he had penetrated far within the acknowledged territory of Spain, and was actually residing on the margin of the Bravo or Rio del Norte—a river, which from its source in the mountains, to its termination in the Bay of Spirito Santo is supposed to run a length of twenty-five hundred miles. After a parley and explanation, Captain Pike ordered his colours to be struck, and consented to accompany the Spanish escort to Santa Fé, the seat of government for that province. Here the governor contended that Captain Pike was a spy; and that the clandestine manner in which he had entered his territory, and the furry clothing worn by himself and his men, were evident proofs of their sinister designs. To this the American officer replied, that his errand was lawful, and authorized by his government; that his instructions were to explore Louisiana, a country ceded by treaty to the United States; and that his appearance in Mexico arose entirely from travelling farther to the northward than the sources of the Red River, and mistaking the Bravo for it. The matter being at length explained and accommodated, Captain Pike and his men were permitted to return homeward. Passing down the Bravo about six-hundred miles, they then traversed the Spanish territory in an easterly direction, till they arrived at the post of Nachitoches on the Red River, in July 1807. The general idea given of these vast regions is that of the most dismal barrenness. Their aspect is inhospitable and uninviting in the extreme. For many successive days not a tree, and scarcely a shrub appeared to relieve the dreariness of the scene. Waste and sandy deserts occupy the principal spaces between the great rivers; and these extensive and level regions are in many places so impregnated with salt, that the streams are sometimes too briny to be drunk, and the water is even capable of being evaporated for the purpose of obtaining that article. Thus the wilderness of Louisiana bears a near resemblance to the deserts of Arabia, the plains of Tartary and the African Zaara. From its wildness and extent, it will be capable of forming a lasting barrier between the United States and their neighbours to the west and south. This nakedness of the country does not appear to be the consequence of fires in the woods, changing the forests to savannas; but of the natural sterility of the soil, owing, in many spots, to its impregnation with salt, producing only a coarse and scattered grass that serves to feed the herds of bisons roaming over these dreary tracts. From the scarcity of wood, it was sometimes necessary to collect the dung of those animals for fuel. Lieutenant Wilkinson found the distance of the place on the Arkansa, where he separated from Captain Pike, to be about fifteen hundred miles from the point of junction with the Mississipi.

In 1806, B. Lafon, a geographer and engineer at New Orleans, published a general chart of the Orleans territory, comprehending also West Florida and a part of the Mississipi territory. The explanations are in the French language, and the whole is executed from the most recent observations. The author states that a considerable portion of his materials are quite new, such, for example, as the courses of the Mississipi, the Alabama, Mobile, Pascagoula, Tangipao, Mitalebani, Tickfaba, Amite, Washita, Yazoo, and their different ramifications with the Mississipi, as also the Pearl, Red, and Sabine rivers. This map exhibits all the country on the gulf from Pensacola to the Sabine inclusive, which computing the longitude of the former to be 89° 45′, and the latter 96° 31′ west from the meridian of Paris, makes an extent of almost seven degrees of longitude. It embraces the whole space from the south point of the Mississipi in the latitude of 29° north to the parallel of 33°, which is considerably northward of Tombigbee fort, the Yazoo mouth, and the settlement of Nachitoches, making four degrees of latitude.

The year 1807 added another important map to American geography. By the labors of Jonathan Price and John Strother, a map of the State of North Carolina, the first, it is said, from actual survey, has been compiled. It contains the whole of the extensive coast of that province from the Virginian line, a little north of Currituck inlet, to the South Carolina boundary, at Little River inlet. The new discoveries published by a resolve of Congress in March 1807, were too late to be comprehended. From its extreme point of east longitude

tude at Cape Hatteras, in about 75° 50′ west from Greenwich, this commonwealth extends to about 84° at the westernmost part of its supposed junction with Tennessee, beyond the Iron, Bald, Walnut, and Smoaky Mountains, in which the territorial line is not fully ascertained. The civil divisions into counties are distinctly marked; and the roads, rivers, towns, places of public worship, villas, hills, and swamps, are so minutely laid down, that it may be deservedly ranked among the most instructive publications of this class.

The Rev. Dr. MADISON, president of William and Mary College, during the year 1807, laid before the public his map of the state of Virginia, upon which he has been many years engaged. It includes the whole dominion from the North Carolina and Tennessee boundary, in 36° 30′ to the irregular line which separates it from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. The longitude in this map, which is about four feet by six, is reckoned from the capitol at Washington.

A fish called by the Spaniards the *curbinata*, the largest of which does not weigh more than two pounds, abounds in the river Oronoko, in South America. It is of an excellent flavour, but it is less appreciated for its nutritive quality than for two stones lodged in the head, in the place which the brain ought to occupy. They have each the shape of an almond without the shell, and the brilliant colour of mother of pearl. These stones are bought for their weight in gold, on account of their specific virtue against a retention of urine. It is sufficient to take three grains finely powdered in a spoonful of wine or water, to cause an instant discharge; but too large a dose, relaxes the muscles and occasions an inability of retention.

EAST INDIES.

The processes employed for finishing the insides of palaces in some parts of India, are extremely ingenious. To all appearance, much gilding is used in the ornaments of these structures, but in reality not a grain of gold is employed. To produce this effect a false gilding is used on paper, which is cut into the shape of flowers, and pasted on the walls or columns. The interstices are filled up with oil-colours. The false gilded paper is thus prepared:—Any quantity of lead is taken and beaten with a hammer into leaves as thin as possible. To twenty-four parts of these leaves are added, three parts of English glue dissolved in water; and they are beaten up together with a hammer, till they are thoroughly united; which requires the labour of two persons for a whole day. The mass is then cut into small cakes and dried in the shade. These cakes can at any time be dissolved in water, and spread thin on common writing-paper with a hair brush. The paper when dry, must be put on a smooth plank, and be rubbed with a polished stone, till it acquires a complete metallic lustre. The edges of the paper are then pasted down upon the board, and the surface is rubbed with the palm of the hand, smeared with an oily mixture called *gurna*, and then exposed to the sun. On the following days, the same operation is repeated, when the paper acquires a metallic yellow lustre, which, however, more resembles the colour of brass than that of gold. The *gurna* is a mixture of linseed oil, the milky juice of the *ficus glomerata*, or that of another species of ficus, called *goni*, which juice the natives call *chunderasu*; and of aloes prepared in the country, and called *musambra*. Eighteen pounds of the linseed oil are boiled two hours, in a brass pot; six pounds of the aloes bruised are then added, and the whole is boiled four hours more. Into another pot, heated red hot, twelve pounds of the *chunderasu* is put, where it immediately melts: into a third pot the mixture of oil and *musambra* is to be strained through a cloth. These must be kept in a gentle heat, and the *chunderasu* be gradually added to them. The oil must be again strained and then it is fit for use. The oil for painting consists of two parts of linseed and one part of *chunderasu*. In white-washing their walls over the lime plaster, the workmen of Seringapatam first give a thin coat of fine clay, which is mixed with size and laid on with a hair brush. They next give a whitening of powdered *balapam*, or pot-stone, and then finish with a coat of eight parts of *abracum*, or mica, one part of powdered pot-stone and one of size. The abracum is prepared from white mica by repeated grindings, the finer particles being removed for use by washing them from the coarser parts. A wall finished in this manner, shines like the scales of a fish, and when the room is lighted up at night, has a splendid appearance: but in the day, a wall washed with powdered pot-stone alone looks better, than when washed with either quick-lime or mica.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the last Session of Parliament, 48 Geo. III. anno 1808.

TO the new Acts of general importance, noticed in our last Number, (see pp. 64, 65, and 66) we have now to add the following:—

"48 Geo. III. cap 75. An Act for providing suitable Interment in Church-yards or Parochial Burying grounds, in England, for such dead human bodies as may be cast on Shore from the Sea, in cases of Wreck, or otherwise."—Passed 18th June, 1808.

This Act, the commendable intention of which is so fully expressed in the title, has been long wanting, and its general provisions are in substance as follows:—

In all cases where dead human bodies shall be cast on shore, the church-wardens and overseers of the parish shall cause the same to be removed and interred in a decent manner in the church-yard of such parish, § 1.; the minister of which is to perform the funeral service, at the same fees as for paupers. § 2.

Persons finding such dead bodies, and giving notice thereof to the parish officers, are to receive from them a reward of 5*s*. § 3.; and persons finding the same, who do not give such notice, are to forfeit 5*l*. § 4.

The above charges are to be reimbursed to the parish out of the county rates, § 6.; and if parish officers neglect to remove or inter dead bodies so cast on shore, after notice, they are to forfeit 5*l*. § 7.

The penalties are recoverable before a single justice, in a summary way, § 8.; and the lords of manors are to continue to pay, in aid of these charges of the parish, such fees as have been usual on the interment of such dead human bodies. § 13.

"48 Geo. III. c. 87. An Act for repealing the Rates and Fares taken by licensed Hackney Coachmen, and for establishing others in lieu thereof, and for amending several Laws relating to Hackney Coaches."—Passed 23d June, 1808.

The old rates are repealed by this Act, and others allowed in lieu thereof. The scale of fares, according to the distance, is as follow:—At the rate of 1*s*. per mile, and 6*d*. for every half mile, and an additional 6*d*. for every two miles completed after the first mile.

And according to time, the fares are 1*s*. for the first half hour, 6*d*. for the next fifteen minutes, and for one hour, 2*s*. after which hour the fare is 6*d*. for every twenty minutes further time, up to four hours, after which 6*d*. is to be taken for every fifteen minutes.

The sun-set hours, after which hackney coaches are obliged to go two miles and an half on any turnpike or lighted roads, are declared to be after eight, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and after five, from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day. And coaches taken after those hours are to be paid, over and above the rates, the full fare back to the extremity of a carriage-way pavement; or, if hired at any stand beyond the carriage-way pavement, then the full fare back either to such standing or next pavement, at the option of the hirer.

Coaches hired in the day time to go into the country, and there discharged, are to be paid for their return for ten miles, 5*s*. eight miles, 4*s*. six miles, 3*s*. and for four miles, 2*s*. but no allowance is to be made for less than four miles; and if they ply for hire while so returning, they shall forfeit not exceeding 3*l*. nor less than 10*s*.

A hackney coachman is not compelable to take more than four adult persons inside, and a servant out; and if he agree to take more, he is to be paid 1*s*. over and above the fare for each additional adult: and if hired to go into the country, 1*s*. for going, and 1*s*. for returning.

Hackney coachmen who shall refuse to take a fare, declaring that they have been twelve hours at work, and making use of no uncivil language, shall, if summoned, be paid a compensation for loss of time, not exceeding 5*s*. nor less than 3*s*.

The numbered stage coaches are not to take up passengers on the stand, to be set down again in any of the paved streets, on pain of being fined not exceeding 3*l*. nor less than 20*s*. And if the owner offend a second time, the licence is to be revoked; but this penalty is not to be inflicted, if the party shall have taken his place for the country at one of the regular booking-houses, and paid the full fare.

Persons frequenting Vauxhall, and other places of public resort, requiring coaches to wait, are to pay a reasonable deposit to the coachman, to be accounted for when the coach is discharged.

Only two booking-houses are allowed, one

one in town, and the other in the country; nor are the stages to remain longer than twenty minutes at either, on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40*s.* nor less than 20*s.*

Coachmen refusing to go on, or extorting more than the fares, are to forfeit not exceeding 3*l.* nor less than 10*s.*

"48 Geo. III. c. 88. An Act to restrain the negociation of Promissory Notes, and Inland Bills of Exchange, under a limited Sum."—Passed 23d June, 1808.

By this Act, all promissory or other notes, bills of exchange, or draughts, or undertakings in writing for payment of money, or for delivery of goods, less than 20*s.* in the whole, heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, shall, after the 1st of October, 1808, be wholly void.

And persons uttering such notes or bills for less than 20*s.* shall forfeit not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* to be recovered in a summary way before any justice of the peace, half to the informer, and half to the poor, and the parishioners where the offence is committed may be witnesses.

By 48 Geo. III c. 93, so much of the Act 2 Jac. I. c. 27, as relates to the shooting of hares, and 3 Geo. I. c. 11, as to the appointment of game-keepers, are repealed; and lords of manors may appoint any person, whether acting as a gamekeeper or not, or whether returned and paid for as a male servant, or whether qualified or not, to kill game within the manor for his own use, or the use of any other person, who shall have the same rights, as if appointed to kill game for the use of the lord of the manor, and shall not be liable to the duty on servants.

"48 Geo. III. c. 96. An Act for the better Care and Maintenance of Lunatics, being Paupers or Criminals, in England."—Passed 23d June, 1808.

The practice of confining lunatics, chargable to their respective parishes, in gaols, houses of correction, poor-houses, and houses of industry, having, as the preamble of this Act expresses, been found to be highly dangerous and inconvenient, the following salutary provisions have been made to remedy the evil.

By this Act, the justices of the peace, at their several quarter sessions, are authorized to erect lunatic asylums in the different counties, under divers special regulations, the expence of which erections is to be charged upon, and to be paid out of, the county rates.

And so soon as any lunatic asylum so erected shall be declared by the visiting justices of the county, and thrice advertized, to be fit for the reception of lunatics, the justices may issue their warrants for the committal of dangerous lunatics to such places; and any overseer neglecting to give information to a justice of the peace of any lunatic pauper, is to forfeit not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*

On the committal of lunatics under the Vagrant Act, if there be a lunatic asylum established, the warrant shall direct the lunatic to be confined therein, and not elsewhere; or if there be no such asylum, the justice may order the lunatic to be confined in a licensed mad-house.

When the legal settlement of lunatics cannot be discovered, the justices shall direct that they shall be sent to the lunatic asylum, or some other place of confinement.

But no lunatic asylum shall be liable to the reception of lunatics chargeable to any city, town, or place, which is exempt from the county rates.

Persons having lunatics in their care at such asylums, suffering them to go at large without an order from two justices, are to forfeit not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*

The buildings are to be exempted from the window duty.

And when persons charged with murder are found to be insane, and ordered to be confined according to an Act of 39 and 40, Geo. III. c. 94, two justices are to enquire into their settlement, and make an order on the parish for their maintenance.

"48 Geo. III. c. 104. An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the British Seas."—Passed 25th June, 1808.

This is a very important Act, and contains many judicious provisions, to prevent in future, as far as possible, the wreck of ships and vessels, and the loss of lives and property, from the ignorance and misconduct of persons taking charge of such ships or vessels as pilots; but the clauses are too voluminous to be particularized in this place.

"48 Geo. III. c. 106. An Act to remedy the Inconvenience which has arisen, and may arise, from the expiration of Acts, before the passing of Acts to continue the same."—Passed 25th June, 1808.

It is provided that when Bills for continuing expiring Acts shall not pass before the Acts expire, such continuing Acts shall have effect from the date of the expiration of the Act intended to be continued.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Imitations of many of the most eminent Professors, for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum). *Composed and dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, by T. Latour, Esq. Pianiste to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.* 7s. 6d.

THESE imitations are twenty-six in number, and are given in as many variations on the favourite gavot in *Achille et Deidamie*. Though the idea has not the merit of originality, yet much commendation is due to Mr. Latour for the general truth with which he has copied the style of the several masters he has had in view; and performers on the instrument for which they are intended will derive much profit from their study and practice.

Eight Rondos for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Lady Charlotte Campbell, by T. H. Butler. 7s. 6d.

These rondos are composed from eight old and popular airs, among which we find "Say little foolish fluttering thing," "Roy's wife of Aldivalloch," "If 'tis joy to wound a lover," and "My aim kind dearie." The tasteful and judicious way in which Mr. Butler has treated the subjects he has selected, will, we doubt not, give great currency to this pleasing little work among young practitioners. In every passage, the convenience of the hand appears to have been consulted, and consequently the progress of the pupil.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for two Violins and a Bass (ad libitum). *Composed and dedicated to Miss Mann, by L. Von Esch, Esq.* 5s.

This Sonata, though not written in a highly florid style, is fancifully conceived, and abounds in passages far above mediocrity in the points both of beauty and spirit. It comprises three movements; the first of which is bold and energetic, the second elegant and soothing, and the third (a rondo) lively and attractive in its subject, as well as striking in its digressive matter.

Volume II. of select Airs and Choruses, from the Oratorios, &c. &c. of Handel. Adapted as Voluntaries or Pieces for the Organ or Piano-forte, by J. Marsh, Esq. 7s. 6d.

The selection with which Mr. Marsh has supplied the second volume of this work, which will prove so useful and gratifying to organists in general, has been made with much judgment: and the adaptations are so conducted as not only to evince considerable address in the art of arrangement, but also an intimate knowledge of the character and powers of the instrument for which they are designed.

The Song of Fitz-Eustace. Sung by Mr. Ashe, in the Senate-House, Cambriage. Composed by Dr. John Clarke. 2s. 6d.

This song, the poetry of which is taken from *Marmion*, a Tale of Flodden Field, does high credit to the taste and imagination of the ingenious composer. The melody is characterized by a mellifluence of style peculiarly adapted to the subject and cast of the words, and the general effect must excite attention and interest in every cultivated and tasteful hearer.

The "Tear," a favourite Song, sung by Mrs Parke, at the Bath and London Concerts. Composed by Mr. Rauzini. The Words by Sir George Dallas, Bart. 1s. 6d.

The "Tear," though not one of Mr. Rauzini's most perfect efforts in the ballad style of writing, possesses some pleasing passages, and is tolerably expressive of the poet's meaning; but the ideas want union, and the rhythm is not always duly preserved.

La Carolina, an Adagio & Rondo, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lady Carolina Lowther, by P. Anthony Corri. 2s.

The introductory movement to this piece is an *adagio*, uncommonly elegant and impressive in its style. The rondo is strikingly pretty in its theme, and the digressive matter is conceived with taste, while the ideas are arranged with appropriateness and connection. The merit of this piece, taken in the aggregate, will, as we should judge, secure its good reception with piano-forte practitioners.

"Nannie, O!" a favourite Glee for four Voices, in Imitation of the Scottish Melody. Sung with Applause by Miss Parke, Messrs. W. Knyvett, Harrison, and Sale, jun. at Messrs. Knyvetts' Annual Concert. Composed by W. Knyvett. 1s. 6d.

This glee is set in a pleasant, easy style. The passages are smooth and flowing, and the general effect is at once harmonious and graceful. We do not, however, give our unqualified approbation to the arrangement of the bass and inner *parts*; which in several instances do not, we must be allowed to say, exhibit the refined and finished contrapuntist.

A Concerto

A Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a full Band. Inscribed to Miss Cholmondeley, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi, in this concerto (the subject of which is taken from a manuscript of Mr. Giornovich), has displayed much of that science and ingenuity which we have so often had occasion to notice in his former productions. The use he has made of Mr. Giornovich's idea does credit to his taste and fancy; and the second movement is novel and uncommonly engaging, while the third, by its gaiety and animation, forms a happy and judicious close to the whole.

No. VIII. of the Cabinet, consisting of Rondos, Airs with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano forte. Composed and arranged by J. Wolfl. 1s 6d.

The present Number of this useful little work consists of the old popular air of the "Recruiting Serjeant," with variations by the ingenious editor. They are written with spirit, yet are familiar in their style, and will be found improving to the juvenile finger.

A Trip to Dublin, a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte Composed and inscribed to Miss M. Grainger, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

The pleasant, familiar style, in which Mr. Holder has arranged this little dance into a piano forte rondo, does credit to his taste. The lovers of short, light, airy, and well-variegated compositions, will listen with pleasure to every bar of a piece constructed with the fancy and ingenuity here exhibited.

"Die Katze lasst das Mausen nicht," with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lewontisch, Esq. by Augustus Voight. 1s. 6d.

Of this trifle we can have but little to say; but that little will be in its favour. It forms a practice for the piano-forte of a very pleasing description; and those young performers who apply to it properly, will find it not only pleasing, but *improving*.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GERMANY.

THE French armies in Silesia, under Generals Mortier and Suchet, comprise 65,000 men, and are to be reinforced by detachments from the 4th division, under the orders of Marshal Soult in Pomerania, and from the reserve which has its head quarters at Elbing. Massena is to command this army, which, in the event of a war with Austria, is to penetrate into Moravia; it is now for the greater part encamped near Leuthen, Liegnitz, and Brieg.

Davoust's army, which is concentrating on the Vistula, has been joined by the grenadiers and voltigeurs from Dantzic, and by several battalions from the corps of Marshal Lasnes in Prussia. This army is estimated at 40,000 men, independent of the Polish troops attached to it. An article in the Nachrichten states, that, during the month of July, 15,000 French troops passed through Thorn for Posen or Warsaw.

The French cavalry of reserve, which was stationed at Zelle, Luneburg, and other towns in Hanover, have been marched to Silesia or the Rhine, and their place has been supplied by conscripts.

Russian camps have been formed in the neighbourhood of Memel, and at Witepsk, and a corps of about 20,000 men is stationed near Bialistock; but a more considerable force has been collected near Kaminie and Podolsky, the amount of which is variously represented; some accounts stating it so high as 80,000 men, and others at less than half that number; the reserve of the Cossacks is at Mohilov. The important fact is, however, established, that Russia is arming and establishing corps of observation on her frontiers.

The Austrian Cordon, which was some months since established on the frontiers towards Saxony, Bavaria, and Italy, under pretext of preventing smuggling, has recently been strengthened, particularly in Bohemia, where two summer camps have been formed: one of them between Trautnow, Kotzlirschoff, and Cotrigin, consists of about 30,000 men; the other, in the neighbourhood of Pilsen, is more numerous. Several encampments have likewise been formed in Carinthia, Austria, and Moravia. A corps of observation has been assembled at Crainburg, on the Save; its force is not mentioned, but its object is, doubtless to watch the motions of the French troops in the Friuli.

The States of Carniola have voted extraordinary

traordinary supplies to the Emperor, and a great number of individuals, including M. Sigismund Loyasz, governor of Trieste, have offered pecuniary contributions to assist in the military preparations which had been deemed necessary; in fact, the most enthusiastic and loyal spirit pervades every part of the Austrian monarchy, the people identify their interests with their Sovereign, and profiting by a knowledge of the conduct of France towards those countries which have fallen under her domination, are ardent and unanimous in their determination, to avert by every possible exertion and sacrifice, a like calamity.

The Austrian troops in Bohemia, Moravia, and Gallicia, amounted, on the 30th of June, to 137,000. The Archduke Charles has recently inspected them, and in the event of a war will command the army on the Elbe. Another promotion of general officers has taken place in the Austrian army. General Bellegarde has assumed the command of the cordon on the frontiers of Croatia

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains the following article: it exhibits the present irritation of the French government, and the state of the press and of information on the Continent.

"The *Publiciste* of the 20th of July asserts, on the authority of foreign journals, that the Austrian troops were to evacuate Trieste and Fiume, and that both these places were to be occupied by the troops of a great power. This intelligence is false, and owes its origin to disaffected persons, who wish to create disturbance, to exasperate a great power, and to impel her to her own ruin, by inducing her to adopt a perverse system of policy. The French journals ought to be more circumspect, and not circulate any absurd and ridiculous rumours merely on the authority of foreign papers.

"The *Journal de l'Empire* says, that the arch-chancellor was to proceed to Germany to organize the troops of the confederacy of the Rhine, thus involving the French government in a misunderstanding with the allied states. Justice requires us to remark, that this journal says the intelligence was circulated in Germany; but persons of judgment will observe, that reports translated from foreign journals into French papers acquire greater credit, and that the only object of such reports must be to excite envy and hatred against France.

"Other journals state, that there are affairs of great importance in discussion between the courts of Vienna and Paris. This is false We have nothing to settle with the court of Vienna. If that court is well directed, it will apply itself to heal its wounds, to recruit its finances by wise measures; and it must be sensible that a levy-en-masse is always destructive to a government, and particularly to a government which has nothing but a paper currency.

"It is reported that American vessels, laden with colonial produce, have entered the Austrian ports under convoy of some English frigates. This is true; for under all circumstances, smugglers have found means to frustrate the vigilance of the constituted authorities; but the court of Vienna has taken measures to put an end to this violation of the laws, and to carry into complete execution the regulations which itself established on the breaking off of all commercial intercourse with England.

"Other journals talk of the expeditions which the English have sent to Sweden, consisting of 20,000 men, who were to be landed there in the month of April. The season is now drawing to a close, and they have not yet thought of disembarking them. The truth is, that General Moore has 8000 men, half English, half Germans, who have been for a month lying off Malmoe During this period the Swedish frontiers have been attacked by the Danish army in Norway, and the Swedish troops have been every where defeated. Finland has been taken from them by the Russians, who, whatever may have been said, have not for a moment ceased to obtain the most brilliant advantages. Most certainly, it is not 8000 men that the English ought to send to support their ally It ought to have been 50,000 men, provided they had them to send. But in short the 8000 men have been landed in Norway. they have joined the Swedish expedition which attempted a landing at Abo, and were completely defeated by the Russians, or perhaps they have been landed in the North of Finland. It is unprecedented, that the army of an ally should remain two months upon a coast without disembarking, and wait the result of a campaign. Such things happen to the English, and could happen to none but them.

The *Journal de l'Empire*, the above mentioned paper, of the 20th of July, says that the Pacha of Widdin has had an engagement with the Grand Vizir, and that from three to four thousand men were killed on both sides, and that the latter was defeated. How can men repeat such idle stories? It is in vain for the journalist to say that he has copied this from the Bayreuth paper, a paper of no credit, which has for several years been conducted at the pleasure of the agents of England, and edited by men destitute of knowledge, understanding, and morality. The Grand Vizir has not left Adrianople. The Pacha of Widdin consequently never was in a situation to have an engagement with him, nor have they had any misunderstanding.

The *Bayreuth Courant*, however, is henceforth suppressed; it is a lying trumpet, which shall

shall no longer excite disturbance on the Continent. It is to be wished that the journalists may take warning from this salutary example. The mercantile classes, the peaceful citizens, and the upright tradesmen, are entitled to demand justice against that band of intriguers who are disposed to pervert truth, and always to promote disturbance."

Paris, Aug. 1.

On the 14th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived at St. Cloud in good health.

At five o'clock, all the theatres were opened for the free admission of the public; and at six, the anniversary of the Emperor's birth-day was announced by several discharges of artillery.

The same evening, a splendid entertainment was given in the garden of the Senate. The fine weather was peculiarly favourable for this purpose. The Senate chose that occasion, that the public attention should not be diverted from the festivities appointed for this day.

The walls of the palace were tastefully illuminated, and a multitude of persons, among whom were a great number of ladies, filled the garden, and crowded to hear an excellent band of music; whilst others had their attention occupied with exhibitions of every description, until the scene was closed with a magnificent display of fire works.

The theatre of the Empress was also elegantly decorated, and the front of the Odeon was beautifully illuminated. A number of private houses were also illuminated, the moment the first report of the guns was heard.

This morning early, the sound of cannon again announced the festival, the amusements of which were conducted in exact conformity to the plan issued by the Minister. The multitudes of people in all quarters were immense, and the public exhibitions gave the highest satisfaction. Fireworks were let off in the Champs Elysées, at eight o'clock, and immediately after there was a general illumination.

This morning his Majesty the Emperor and King received, in his private cabinet, at the palace of St. Cloud, the princes and princesses of the Imperial family, and the princes of the Empire; after which he gave audience to the Ministers and grand Officers of the Empire, and the Ladies and Officers of the imperial household, and that of the princes.

At ten o'clock, his Majesty, being seated on his throne, received the congratulations of the Senate, the Council of State, the Court of Cassation, Chambers of Accounts, the Clergy, the Civil, and Military Authorities of Paris, and the Consistory; all of whom were introduced in the usual form.

At half past ten his Excellency Baron de Dreyer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark, presented his letters of credence; after which his Majesty gave audience to all the foreign Ministers. Their Majesties then attended mass, which was followed with the *Te Deum*; on the conclusion of which there was a grand audience in the gallery.

ITALY.

(From the Moniteur.)

NAPLES, August 1.—The impatience of the Neapolitan people is satisfied. They are now informed of the name of the Prince to whom his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has committed the charge of rendering us happy. It is MURAT the Grand Duke of Berg, the brother in-law and companion in the field of his Majesty. The following documents on this important subject were yesterday communicated to the council of state, who had an extraordinary meeting for this purpose:—

Royal Decree.

We Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies, having heard the report of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, have decreed as follows:—

ART. I The title we assume on ascending the throne of the Two Sicilies, is the following:

Joachim-Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the State, King of the Two Sicilies, and Grand Admiral of the Empire.

II. The present decree shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and communicated to all the departments of the state.

III. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, and our other Ministers, are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

Given at Bayonne, July 23.

Proclamation.

Joachim-Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of the Two Sicilies, Grand Admiral of the Empire, to the people of the Two Sicilies:—

"His Majesty the August Emperor of the French, our dear and beloved brother-in-law, having ceded to us, conformably to the designs of Divine Providence, the Crown of the Two Sicilies, it affords us extreme satisfaction to find ourselves chosen to govern a people possessing the happy disposition proper to re-acquire that ancient glory which illustrated their ancestors, and perpetuated their name to our days.

"All our efforts, our constant study, shall be directed to second this enthusiasm, upon which depend the grandeur and prosperity of the country and of our crown. The first duty which we impose upon ourselves is to manifest to Europe, under all circumstances, the gratitude by which we are bound to the august Emperor Napoleon, and to impress upon our people all the advantages which must result to them from the close union of their interest with those of the great French Empire.

"The Constitution proclaimed by our august

gust predecessor, and guaranteed by his Majesty the Emperor, having been solemnly accepted by us, shall be unavoidably observed, and shall form the basis of our Government.

"And as we find pleasure in following the steps of a Sovereign who has made our people happy, we confirm in all the military, civil, and political, employments of the state; the persons by whom they are at present filled, and ordain that each of our subjects shall continue to enjoy the rank and pay he received until this day, and exercise the functions with which he is invested.

"It is our wish to appear soon in the midst of you, with the Queen Caroline, our august spouse, with the Prince Royal Achilles Napoleon, and our young family, whom we shall have pleasure in entrusting to your love and fidelity. They will begin from this moment to imbibe the sentiments which should attach them to the country, and to learn the duties which they will have to fulfil in contributing to the glory and happiness of the kingoom. For our part, we make no doubt that all the Ministers and officers of the State will zealously endeavour strictly to perform their duty, each in his particular province, in order that our people may be assured of that justice which is their due. All our subjects may rely on our good will and attachment.

"JAOCHIM NAPOLEON.
"F. RICCARDI, Secretary of State."

SPAIN.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 16th of August, by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters, Andujar, July 21.

SIR,—I had the honour to inform you, in my letter dated the 17th of July, that in a Council of War held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of the Marquis de Compigny should join that of Major General Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy, by a feigned attack upon Andujar.

Major-General Reding entered Baylen on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock; he met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The Major-General wrote to the Commander in Chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or to pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. General Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay.

On the 19th, at two in the morning, the General received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieutenant-General Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock, P. M. 18th July. A letter from General Reding informed the Commander in Chief, that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock, A. M 19th July. At two o'clock, P. M. the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy.

At this moment an express arrived from Major-General Reding, to inform the Lieutenant-General that he had been engaged with the division of General Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieutenant-General Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire when a flag of truce arrived to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. The discussion did not last long. General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion.

Lieutenant General Pena halted, and formed his division upon the heights of Umbla, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five o'clock, General Casterick, aide-de camp to Bonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person.

At nine o'clock, P. M. Major General Reding informed the Lieutenant-General, that during the truce, he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who had just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field pieces.

The negociations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to inclose, as also as exact an account of the killed and wounded on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment.

The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered, that half the army is composed of new-raised levies.

The Marquis Compigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the Passes of the Sierra Morena.

General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well-conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.

Whilst the negociations were carried on, General Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing.

This determined the General to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

French

FRENCH FORCE.

	Rank and file.
Division of Dupont	8000
Division of Wedel	6000
	14,000

SPANISH FORCE.

Reding	9000
Compigny	5000
Pena	6000
Jones	5000
	25,000

Near 3000 of the French killed and wounded. From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The division of General Dupont, prisoners of war.

The division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.

There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

(Signed) S. WHITTINGHAM,
13th Light Dragoons.

N. B. The division of General Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

The Camp-marshal Don Theodore Reding, has sent the following account of the glorious battle of Baylen, under date of the 22d of July, to his Excellency Don F. X. Castanos, Commander in Chief of the Army of Andalusia:—

Most Excellent Sir,

Subsequently to the dispatch which I had the honour to transmit to your Excellency, on the 17th instant, relative to the attack made by the division under my command, on that of General Gobert (killed in the action), which was dislodged from all the positions it had occupied, as far as the vicinity of Baylen, and completely defeated, and to the motives which had induced me to fall back on Menjibar, I repassed on the evening of the same day the river Guadalquivir, and that night took a position, in which I was joined next morning, the 18th, by the second division, under the command of the Camp-marshal the Marquis de Compigny, We jointly broke up for that city, with a view to attack the enemy, if he occupied it.

Immediately on my arrival, in compliance with your Excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack with a direction to Andujar; but at three o'clock in the morning of the 19th, and when our troops were forming for the march, General Dupont, with his army, attacked our camps, and opened a fire with his artillery, in the hopes undoubtedly of taking us by surprize; but, with the celerity of lightning, the troops of the different divisions, led on by their intrepid chiefs, repaired to all the points of attack, assisted by artillery; the shock was so vehement, that the first company of horse, and also of foot, suffered greatly from the enemy. At the break of day our troops were already in possession of the heights, which they had occupied before, and the enemy attempted his attack on various parts of the line, having the advantage of forming his columns, by the superior position he occupied, under protection of his artillery, and without being exposed to our fire.

He has been driven from all points, and even pursued in defiance of all his vigorous attacks, which he reiterated without any farther interruption than what arose from occasional recession and the formation of new columns, until half past twelve o'clock of the day, when, overcome by fatigue, without having been able to gain ground, although he had at intervals broken our lines of defence, with the courage peculiar to troops so accustomed to vanquish, and even arrived at our batteries, which were served on this day in a manner that astonished and terrified the enemy, and of which there are few parallel instances, as they not only instantaneously dismounted his whole artillery, but annihilated every column as fast as they presented themselves, still protecting the points attacked, and varying its positions according to the exigency of circumstances.

The last attack was made by General Dupont, who, with the other generals, placed himself at the head of the columns, under the fire of the artillery, and was supported with a firmness truly admirable, but with no better success; for by the account of the enemy, he had fourteen guns dismounted, two thousand men killed, and a vast number wounded, among whom are General Dupont himself, and two other generals.

Under such circumstances, General Dupont begged to capitulate. Hostilities were accordingly suspended in both armies, and it was stipulated that each should maintain its respective position. The fruits of the valour and perseverance of the generous troops that compose these two divisions, are the total rout of the enemy, the army of Dupont being made prisoners, and that of Wedel being subjected to the same fate, without any other distinction than that of the latter receiving their arms at the time of their embarkation only, for having taken position against military law, during the suspension of arms conceded to him and to his commander in chief.

The Camp-marshal Marquis de Compigny, chief of the second division, has not only, in concert with me in the direction of the movements of this day, contributed to their successful termination, but having selected the corps of which I have made mention, he led them in person to the hottest points of the three general attacks, and secured by his judgment and gallant example the said happy result.

Brigadier-

Brigadier-general Don Francisco Benegas, chief of the van of my division, placed on my right wing, disposed with skill and much presence of mind, the proper corps and artillery on all the points attacked by the enemy, and ably contributed to repel him in all his partial successive attacks, as well as in the last general and obstinate one, by which he attempted to turn the said wing, at the same time that he was attacking the centre.

(Signed) REDING.

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

Andujar, July 25.

On the 23d the Spanish army formed in two lines fronting each other, when the division of Dupont, consisting of 5100 men, of which 1200 were cavalry, and followed by 20 pieces of cannon, marched through and laid down their arms at the distance of 800 toises. The infantry were as fine troops as ever left France.

On the 24th, the division of General Wedel, consisting of 9000 men, of which 1200 were cavalry, did the same.

The division of Dupont, on its first arrival in Andalusia, consisted of 12,000 men; thus the French have sustained a loss, in Andalusia alone, of 21,000 men. Dupont made seven partial, and four general attacks upon the Spanish army, and was repulsed with loss each time. The Spanish artillery did wonders, and in less than two hours dismounted 14 pieces of the enemy's cannon.

Address to the Andalusians, after the Surrender of the French Army in the Defiles of the Sierra Morena.

Brave Andalusians! The spark of patriotism which was kindled in your breasts, has in a few days been fanned to a flame which has consumed the oppressors of your country.

You wished to be free, and in an instant you possessed a tutelary government, and an army eager for conflict and triumph.

Those legions of Vandals, who for a moment seized by surprize some of your cities, and delivered them over to pillage—who, intoxicated with victories gained over divided nations, marched, loaded with the spoils of Europe, to scatter over the fair fields of Betis the flame of desolation, have experienced the force of loyalty, and the love of country and religion.

Brave Andalusians! Yours is the glory of Marengo, of Austerlitz, and of Jena. The laurels which encircled the brows of those conquerors lie at your feet.

Immortal glory to the hero who has renewed in the Sierra Morena the achievements of Fabius Maximus. Our sons will say, *Castanos triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill with mourning the houses of our fathers!* The unfading laurel of victory to the brave combatants who have laid prostrate the oppressors of humanity! Hymns of benediction to the wise Government which has defended your rights, and prepared the way for new triumphs!

I invoke you, not as Andalusians, but as Spaniards. Fly, sons of Betis! Fly to unite yourselves with your brethren of the Ebro, the Duero, and the Xucar; fly to break the chains of those who lie captive on the Tagus, the Manzanares, and the Llobregat.

Go and purify the soil of Spain from the footsteps of those traitors. Go and avenge in their blood the insults they offered you under the shelter of a feeble and cowardly government. Do you not hear the cries of those who were murdered on the 2d of May? Do you not hearken to the groans of the oppressed? Are you not touched by the secret sighs of our Ferdinand, who deplores his separation from his Spaniards?

War and revenge! Let the Tyrant of Europe tremble upon the throne whence he has given authority to every crime.

Brave Andalusians! You will deem no sacrifice costly with which you can purchase your king and your independence. Already you have a country—already you are a great nation; follow the paths of glory and virtue which the god of armies has pointed out to you in your first victory.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Manifesto, or Justification and Exposition of the Court of Portugal with respect to France

"The court of Portugal, after having kept a silence suitable to the difficult circumstances in which it was placed, and to the moment when the seat of government was established, conceives that it owes to its dignity and rank among other powers, a faithful and accurate exposition of its conduct, supported by incontestable facts, in order that its subjects, impartial Europe, and also the most distant posterity, may judge of the purity of its conduct, and the principles it has adopted, as well to avoid the fruitless effusion of the blood of its people, as because it could not persuade itself that solemn treaties, of which it had fulfilled the burthensome conditions in favour of France, should become a despicable infant's toy in the eyes of the government whose immediate and immeasurable ambition has no limits, and which has too much opened the eyes of the persons the most prejudiced in its favour. It is not in invective, or in vain and useless menaces, that the court of Portugal will raise its voice from the midst of the new empire which it is about to create: it is by true and authentic facts, explained with the greatest simplicity and moderation, that it will make known to Europe and its subjects all that it has suffered; that it will excite the attention of those who may still desire not to be the victims of so unbounded an ambition, and who may feel how much the future fate of Portugal, and the restitution of its

its states, invaded without a declaration of war, and in the midst of a profound peace, ought to be of consequence to Europe, if Europe ever wishes to see revive the security and independence of the powers which formerly composed a species of republic that balanced itself, and maintained an equilibrium in all its different parts. An appeal to Providence is the consequence of this exposition; and a religious prince feels all the importance of it, since guilt cannot always remain unpunished, and usurpation and violence enfeeble and consume themselves by the continual efforts they are obliged to employ.

"The court of Portugal, though it saw with regret the French revolution begin, and deplored the fate of the virtuous king with whom it was connected by the closest ties of blood, did not take any part in the war which the conduct of the madmen who then reigned (by the confession even of the present government) forced all governments to declare against them; even when it sent succours to Spain for the defence of the Pyrenees, it always endeavoured to preserve the most perfect neutrality.

"France received from Portugal, from 1804 to 1807, all the colonial commodities, and first materials for her manufactures. The alliance of England with Portugal was useful to France, and in the depression suffered by the arts and industry, in consequence of a perpetual war by land, and a disastrous war by sea, in which she only met with defeats, it was certainly a great advantage to France, that the commerce of Portugal should suffer no interruption; undoubtedly it was equally useful to both countries. By ravaging Portugal, by subjecting her to excessive contributions in an unheard-of manner, without war or any resistance having been made on her part, France has not obtained that advantage which a commerce useful to both countries would have procured her. The court of Portugal might therefore justly, with every kind of foundation, flatter itself, that that of the Thuilleries would respect a neutrality which it had acknowledged by a solemn treaty, and from which it derived such decided advantages. It was, however, awakened from its security in the month of August, 1806, by a formal declaration of the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Talleyrand, to Lord Yarmouth, by which the former notified to the latter, that if England did not make a maritime peace the French government would declare war against Portugal, and order that country to be occupied by thirty thousand men. It was not with thirty thousand men that the invasion of Portugal could be effected; but the Emperor of the French, who knew the security in which Portugal remained, in consequence of the Treaty of Neutrality, thought he could take her by surprize, and this was sufficient to justify his proceedings. The court of England was alarmed by the above declaration, and proposed and offered to that of Portugal all kind of succour; but France, which at that period had arranged every thing to crush the Prussian court, which then alone bade defiance to the superior power of the Emperor of the French, while a twelvemonth before it would not attack, and perhaps compel him to receive the law, and save Europe, jointly with Russia and Austria, found means to pacify the court of Portugal, which she then chose to spare. The court of Portugal could not then conceive that a similar perfidy would be the attribute of a power, whose conduct ought to keep pace with that integrity and those dignified sentiments which suit so well an exalted rank. The war, which was afterwards continued with Russia, and which might yet perhaps have saved Europe, if the union of the governments which directed it had been as close as it should have been, still retarded the execution of the views of the Emperor of the French with regard to the court of Portugal, and it was only by concluding the peace of Tilsit that the court of the Thuilleries, in a dictatorial tone, such as might have become Charlemagne addressing the princes whose sovereign lord he was, caused the strange demand to be made to the court of Portugal, through the medium of the French chargé d'affaires, and the Spanish ambassador.—1st. To shut the ports of Portugal against England. 2d. To detain all Englishmen who reside in Portugal. 3d. To confiscate all English property; or, in case of refusal, to expose itself to an immediate war with France and Spain; the French chargé d'affaires, and the ambassador of Spain, having orders to depart on the 1st of September, three weeks after the said proposition was made, in case the court of Portugal should not comply with all the pretensions of the two courts. The good faith of the French government is no less remarkable with regard to the celerity with which, after having made that declaration, and without waiting for the answer of the court of Portugal, it ordered all the Portuguese merchant ships to be detained, which were in the ports of France, and by that measure actually commencing hostilities without any previous declaration of war, thus carrying to a far greater length all the proceedings which formed its continual topic of reproach against England, which after such a conduct will be justly valued.

"The court of Portugal might then well have adopted the known maxim of the Romans, and been convinced, that disgraceful conditions frequently saved those who refuse them, and brought destruction over those by whom they were proposed; but, on the one side, it could not believe that the court of the Thuilleries made in earnest proposals which committed both its honour and its dignity; and on the other side, it hoped to ward off the storm, desirous of sparing the blood of its people, and placing implicit confidence in the friendship of his Britannic majesty, its old

old and faithful ally, it endeavoured to render the pretensions of the French government more moderate, by acceding to the shutting of the ports, and refusing the two other articles, as contrary to the principles of public law, and to the treaties which subsisted between the two nations; and his royal highness the Prince regent of Portugal had no hesitation to declare, that those articles wounded equally his religion and the principles of morality, from which he never deviates, and which are perhaps the cause of the unshaken fidelity he has experienced on the part of his subjects.

"The court of Portugal then began to adopt measures for its retreat to that part of the Portuguese dominions which is not exposed to any invasion, the consequences of which ought to create alarm.

"For this purpose it ordered all such ships of war as were fit to keep the sea to be fitted out, and also directed all the English to quit its dominions and sell their property, with an intention of shutting the ports against England, in order thus to avoid an effusion of the blood of its subjects, which would probably have proved useless, and to endeavour to comply with the views of the Emperor of the French, in case he should not allow himself to be softened down by that justice with which the court of Portugal asserted the rights of independence, along with those which resulted from the Treaty of Neutrality concluded in 1804. The court of the Thuilleries was unwilling to agree to any conciliatory measures, having not only demanded the shutting of the ports, but the imprisonment of all British subjects, the confiscation of their property, and a dereliction of the project to retreat to America. His royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, who knew, on the one side, that his Britannic Majesty, his true and old ally, informed of all the transactions which were going on, would consent to the shutting of the ports, in order to save Portugal from the invasion of the French; and who was convinced, on the other side, that there was no longer any Englishman in Portugal who was not naturalized in that country; and that all English property had been sold, and even its amount exported, adopted the resolution to shut the ports against England, and even to comply with the rest of the demands and pretensions of France; declaring, however, at the same time, that should the French troops enter Portugal, his royal highness was firmly resolved to remove the seat of Government to the Brazils, which formed the most important and best-defended part of his dominions. His royal highness then ordered the whole of his army to move to the coast and sea-ports, supposing, that, as France had obtained all she demanded, she would have nothing else to ask, confided in that good faith which ought to be considered the fundamental principle in every government which has ceased to be revolutionary, and felt conscious that having done every thing in his power to secure the tranquillity of his people, and avoid an useless effusion of blood, he had fulfilled all the duties of a virtuous prince beloved by his subjects, and who has to account to the Supreme Being alone, for his actions

"The French government then observed a line of conduct towards his royal highness and his dominions, which would be unprecedented in history, were not the invasion of Switzerland by France, in the time of the executive directory, of a similar description. General Junot, without any previous declaration, without the consent of the Prince Regent of Portugal, entered the kingdom with the vanguard of his army, assuring the people in the country that he was marching through it, to succour his royal highness against an invasion of the English, and that he entered Portugal as the general of a friendly and allied power. He received on his journey convincing proofs of the good faith of the Portuguese government; for he witnessed the perfect easiness which prevailed with regard to France, and that all the Portuguese troops were near the coast. His royal highness the Prince of Portugal, surprized in such an extraordinary manner, might have rallied around him the body of troops which were at a small distance from him, caused the English fleet to enter the port of Lisbon, and thus cut to pieces the small and miserable corps which General Junot was advancing with a degree of temerity which would have been ridiculous, had not General Junot, whom his conduct in Venice and Lisbon has but too well made known, relied on the feelings of a virtuous prince, who would never have exposed his people to the most dreadful calamities by a sure first success, which would only have served to chastise the audacity of a man who, like many others, abused the power with which he was entrusted, or who acted in pursuance of orders which cannot be justified.

"His royal highness the Prince Regent then adopted the only measure which could suit his situation, according to the principle which he had constantly followed to save the blood of his people, and in order to prevent the criminal plan of the French government from being carried into execution, which had nothing less in view than to secure his royal person and the whole royal family, in order to divide, at its own will and pleasure, the spoils of the crown of Portugal, and the Portuguese dominions. Providence seconded the efforts of a just prince, and the magnanimous resolution which his royal highness adopted, to retire with his august royal family to Brazil, disconcerted at once the efforts of the French government, and exposed in the clearest light, in the face of Europe, the criminal and treacherous views of a government, which aims at the universal domination of all Europe, and of the whole world, if the great European powers, roused from the lethargic stupor into which they are sunk, do not make common

common cause vigorously to oppose an ambition so immoderate and so excessive.

"Since his royal highness's safe arrival in his dominions in Brazil, he has learned with horror, not only the usurpation of Portugal, and the pillage and plunder practised in that country, but also the shameful proceeding of the Emperor of the French, who as the dictator of Europe, dares to represent it as a crime of his royal highness, that he has removed his seat of government to the Brazils, and in his faithful subjects who followed him, to have accompanied a prince whom all his people reveres, still more on account of his virtues than of the rights of his august royal family, which he has inherited, and by virtue of which he reigns over them.

"His royal highness has witnessed with horror the hardihood with which an attempt has been made, in an official paper, to proscribe the rights of his august royal family to the crown of Portugal, with which he will never part; and he is entitled to demand of the Emperor of the French from what code of the law of nations he has drawn similar principles, and received such an authority, claiming to this subject the most serious consideration of all the European powers, who cannot see with indifference what has here been stated, and the introduction of a new government in Portugal, without his consent, as well as the raising of an exorbitant contribution, demanded from a country which opposed no kind of resistance to the entry of the French troops, and which on this very ground could not consider itself as being at war with France. The most remote posterity, as well as impartial Europe, will see with grief such transactions, the forerunners of barbarism and misery, such as those which followed the downfall of the Roman empire, and which cannot be avoided, unless exertions be made to restore the equipoise of Europe, by an unanimous effort, and with a total oblivion of all ideas and feeling of rivalship, that has hitherto been the true cause of the elevation of that monstrous power, which threatens to swallow up all.

"After this correct and true statement, made by his Royal Highness the Prince-Regent of Portugal, to Europe and to his subjects, of every thing which has taken place between the Portuguese and French Governments; and as the Emperor of the French has not only invaded Portugal, and laid that country under the most dreadful, and almost incredible contribution, under the cloak of friendship, but has also long ago withdrawn his embassy from his Royal Highness's court, and even caused Portuguese merchant ships to be seized which were in his ports, without any previous declaration of war, and contrary to an express article of the treaty of neutrality, from which he derived the greatest advantages, and, lastly, declared war against him, according to the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; his Royal Highness, after having resigned his cause into the hands of the Almighty, whom he has every right to invoke in so just a cause, thinks it due to his rank and to the dignity of his crown, to make the following declaration:—

"His Royal Highness breaks off all communication with France, recalls all the members of his embassy, if any should yet remain, and authorises his subjects to wage war by sea and land against the subjects of the Emperor of the French.

"His Royal Highness declares null and void all the treaties which the Emperor of the French has compelled him to conclude, and in particular those of Badajoz and Madrid, in 1801, and that of neutrality, in 1804; because he has violated them, and never respected them.

"His Royal Highness will not lay down his arms, unless in concert with his Britannic Majesty, his old and faithful ally, and will never agree to a cession of Portugal, which forms the most ancient part of the inheritance, and of the rights of his august royal family.

"When the Emperor of the French shall have satisfied in every point the just claims of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and shall have relinquished the dictatorial and imperious tone in which he lords it over oppressed Europe; and when he shall have restored to the crown of Portugal all he has invaded in the midst of peace and without the least provocation, his Royal Highness will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to renew the connection which has always subsisted between the two countries, and which ought to exist between nations that would never be divided but by those principles of inordinate ambition, which, according to the experience of ages, have always proved destructive to the welfare and tranquillity of all nations by which they were adopted."

"*Rio Janeiro, May* 1, 1808."

NORTH AMERICA.

The following article is extracted from the New York Oracle:—

Preparations are making throughout the Union, for celebrating the thirty-third anniversary of American Independence, with the greatest splendour. Since the date of its first celebration, the United States have not been placed in a more critical situation than at the present period. Menaced by the European belligerent powers, and treated with the greatest indignity, until national patience is exhausted, there appears to be no remaining resort but to war. Sufficient provocation has been given both by France and England for this measure, and on the score of justice we would have been justifiable, if, long ere this time, retaliation had been exacted for numberless indignities offered to the flag of the now only independent nation in the world. The measures pursued by England and France have been of great detriment to themselves. The former, particularly, is deprived of a market

market for her manufactures. It is remarked with pleasure, that resolutions have been adopted in several legislatures to appear at their next meetings in clothing exclusively of domestic produce and manufacture. A number of military and other associations will, on the ensuing anniversary, also, be similarly accoutred. The spirit of improvement is rapidly spreading throughout the country, and we frequently hear of manufacturing establishments in distant countries, where, a very few years ago, nothing but wilderness existed.

The internal resources of the United States are inexhaustible. As population increases, the high price of labour will diminish; and even at the present time, the use of machines, which require but a small proportion of manual labour, is daily increasing. Raw materials are in abundance, suitable for every purpose, and certainly we cannot complain of a great deficiency of ingenious artists. Hitherto they have been neglected; but if the existing spirit of enterprize continues, instead of being indebted to foreign nations for supplies, we shall be capable of even exporting articles of various descriptions. Attention appears to be particularly applied to spinning and weaving cotton. This article, which is abundant in the southern states, has been a prime article of commerce to Europe, in its raw state, from whence it has been re-exported to this country, wrought into different textures, at an enormous advance. Flax-seed grows in profusion, and was also an article of commerce. A number of gentlemen in this and other states have turned their attention to the improvement of the breeds of sheep, and the Merino, whose wool is most celebrated for fineness of texture and quantity, has been reared with ample success.

Possessing all these natural advantages and resources, we need not dread the speculative policy of European powers. Their interests have already suffered a severe shock from the necessity imposed of excluding them from our commerce; and although a temporary loss has accrued to ourselves, yet, should we be enabled to preserve peace, the benefits which will result from the establishment of manufactures, to which their conduct has compelled our citizens, will amply repay the inconveniencies to which we have been hitherto subjected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty-office, August 23, 1808.

Superb, off Sproe in the Great Belt, Aug. 11, 1808.

Sir—I have the honour and satisfaction to inform you, that by an immediate and zealous pursuit of the measures recommended in the duplicate of instructions received by the Musquito on the 5th inst. his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana, and nearly 6000 of the Spanish troops under his command, were embarked this morning at Nyborg, which place he took possession of on the 9th.

By a combination of the same plan, more than 1,000 have joined us this morning, by sea, from Jutland, and another thousand are thrown into Langeland, to strengthen the post held by the Spanish forces in that island, where it is proposed to land the remainder the moment circumstances of weather will permit of our moving. The arrival of the Spanish officer in the Edgar, on the 5th, of whose spirited escape to the squadron you were informed by Captain Graves, greatly facilitated our means of communication.

No doubt could be entertained of the honour and patriotism of soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile battalions, planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their country. All were equally anxious of returning to it. But one regiment in Jutland was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape; and two in Zealand, after having fired on the French general, Frision, who commanded them, and killed one of his aid-de-camps, have been disarmed.

Some untoward circumstances having occasioned suspicion, and made a premature execution of the plan necessary, the wind and current being adverse, I left the Superb on the 8th, and went in my barge to the Brunswick, off Nyborg, and two hours after my flag was hoisted. On the 9th the General took possession of the town.

Although the Danish garrison yielded to circumstances, an armed brig of eighteen guns, the Fama, and a cutter, the Salorman, of twelve, moored across the harbour near the town, rejected all remonstrance on the part of the Danes, and every offer of security made by the general and myself. The reduction of these vessels being absolutely necessary, and the Spanish General, unwilling to act hostilely against Denmark, such small vessels and boats as could be collected were put under the command of Captain M'Namara, of the Edgar, who attacked and took them. On this occasion I have to lament the loss of Lieutenant Harvey, an officer of much merit, of the Superb, and two seamen wounded; the enemy had seven killed and thirteen wounded.

I should have noticed that the Spaniards, irritated at the opposition their friends who came to their support met with, departed in some measure from the general's intention, and fired some shot at them before they struck.

Expedition being deemed of the greatest importance, I shifted my flag to the Hound in the harbour; and as neither of the three ships of the line, from circumstances of the weather, could be brought near in, fifty-seven sloops or doggers, found in the port, were fitted by the seamen, into which great part of

of the artillery, baggage, and stores were embarked that night and the following day, and removed to the Point of Slypsharn, four miles from Nyborg, where the army was embarked safely, and without opposition, this morning, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, and they are now under the protection of his Majesty's ships at the anchorage off the Island of Sproe.

Some sacrifices of horses and stores were conceived necessary by the general; and as I considered it right, under the peculiar circumstances, to enter into the views and wishes of the Marquis de la Romana, every avoidable act of hostility was rigidly abstained from, for I did not consider it any to bring away the brig and cutter that rejected our offer of security, and forcibly opposed our entrance into the port; and I even undertook to liberate the vessels employed as transports, provided no interruption was made by any to the peaceable embarkation of our friends.

I should be unjust to the meritorious exertions of the officers and seamen employed on this short but fatiguing service, if I neglected to represent their merits on this occasion to you; captain Graves's services were required afloat; captain M'Namara, of the Edgar, undertook the equipment of the transports, with the embarkation of the stores; the embarkation of the troops was made under the direction of Captain Jackson, of the Superb, and Captain Lockyer, of the Hound; Captain Smith, of the Devastation, and Captain James, of the Kite, were indefatigable in their exertions in the various duties I assigned them. Many circumstances having combined to make an attack on the rear probable, great precaution was necessary.

Such guns as could be brought against us were spiked, and the embarkation was covered and most effectually protected by the Minx gun-brig and the two prizes, and by the very judicious disposition of the gun boats, under the command of Captain May of the Royal Artillery, who volunteered, and whose services on this and other occasions were highly useful.

It is not easy to express the joy and satisfaction felt by every class of the army at this event; and no circumstance, I believe, could have afforded more real pleasure to us all. One, the regiment of Zamora, made a march of eighteen Danish miles in twenty-one hours. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Superb, off Langeland, Aug. 13, 1808.

SIR,—I have detained the Euryalus a few hours, for the further satisfaction of assuring their lordships, that the whole of the Spanish troops taken off by his Majesty's ships at Nyborg, will be landed in the course of this afternoon at Langeland.

A convention has been entered into between his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana and the governor of the Island, which, on the one hand, enjoins abstinence from hostility, and, on the other, a sufficient supply of provisions, provided the island, which is fertile, can produce it. I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary. from the 20th of July, to the 20th of August.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS	9
Febris	3
Phthysis	7
Hysteria	4
Epilepsia	1
Catarrhus	13
Rheumatismus	5
Menorrhagia	2
Dyspepsia	4
Morbi Cutanei	3
Morbi Infantiles	6

Fevers have not abounded so much during the last month as the preceding, in consequence, no doubt, of a mitigation of heat, and other atmospheric amelioration.

One person, in a state of asthenia, or constitutional decline, was precipitated in her descent to the grave, by the ill-advised and fatal interdiction of that fuel, which is essential to the flame of life: like a watch that *stops* because it is not *wound up*; even those extraordinary stimuli which are noxious in health are necessary in disease.

Morbid symptoms of the lungs, and of what are called the nerves, still appear predominantly conspicuous within the sphere of the reporter's professional observation. Of the former class of complaints, the greater part may be attributed to the caprice of our atmosphere, or to the folly of our fashions; to the seminakedness of our females, and to the unseasonableness of our nocturnal dissipations.

Nervous complaints, on the other hand, arise principally from a deficiency of exertion. An ancient and classical critic was once asked, What the first requisite was in oratory? his answer was, *action*.—What the second? *action*.—What the third? *action*. The same answer

answer may be given to the same inquiry, with regard to health. To many an hypochondriacal patient, has the reporter, in preference to any other remedy, prescribed *action*. *Act* sufficiently, he said, and you will be sufficiently well. The dormouse existence of a human being must be a diseased one. Man was not destined to be a *recumbent* animal. Exercise is essential, more especially to intellectual health; but those unfortunately to whom it is most necessary, are the least disposed to have recourse to it.

The most solemn accidents of life do not give rise to the severest sorrows; pigmy perplexities, mere insect afflictions, miniature maladies, lilliputian langours, are things that tear the texture of our frame.

Insanity in its different colours and gradations has recently passed under the eye of the reporter; no subject exemplifies in a more emphatical way the importance of vigilantly observing, and seasonably counteracting *tendencies*. The *fœtus* of the malady may be crushed, but the *adult* disease is rarely capable of cure; it is only the first shootings or *buddings* of insanity that can be blighted or repressed.

Several girls, who evidently owed their complaints to a cloystered atmosphere, and a bastile confinement, have been brought to the reporter by their maternal guardians. These scholastic mansions should, instead of schools, be advertised as "*jails* for young ladies." This observation may appear to be imprudent, but imprudence in the practice of the medical profession, is not an appendage merely, but an essential and integral part of integrity; more especially in this monstrous metropolis, and rickety head of the empire, where regular or empirical practitioners are so profusely spread,"

"Thick as the leaves that strew the brooks of Volambrosa,"

in consequence of which, the successful in the profession must necessarily be few.

"Rari nantes in gurgite vasto."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.
Aug. 27, 1808.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

BAILEY William Morley, Derby, mercer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Greaves, Derby

Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent, victualler. (Debarry and Derby, Tanfield court, Temple, and Everett and Martyr, Greenwich

Beckwith Thomas, Commercial road, coach maker. (Messrs Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields

Bell Robert, and Robert Hedley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen drapers. (Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Atkinson, Chancery lane

Biggs Thomas, the younger, Seend, Wilts, cheese dealer. (Wezey, of Melksham, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street

Blaze James, otherwise Blades, Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Hilton, Manchester, and Harrison, Craven street, Strand

Brindle Robert, Leyland, Lancaster, bleacher. (Dewhurst, Preston, and Barrett, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Calvert William, Maryport, Cumberland mercer. (Hodgson, Whitehaven, and Falcon, Elm court, Temple

Chambers Henry, Warwick, inn keeper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, and Tomes and Heydon, Warwick

Cherk William Henry, Manchester, scrivener. (Bousfield, Bouverie street

Chowles John Thomas, Finch lane, Cornhill, painter and glazier. (Dawne, Henrietta street, Covent garden

Craike John, and John Frederick Schwederiky, Newcastle-upon Tyne, merchants. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside

Elliot Thomas, Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor. (Pike, Air street, Piccadilly

Emmet Samuel Birkenshaw, York, carpet manufacturer. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn, and Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax

Eyre William, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, merchant. (Goode, Bodmin, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street

Foxall John, Marlborough court, Carnaby market, victualler. (Sherwood, Cushion court, Broad street

Gardner Thomas, Shoreditch, haberdasher. (Batty, Chancery lane

Gear Isaac, Old Gravel lane, victualler. (Clement, Radcliffe highway

Gray William, St. John street, shoe-maker. (Selby, Charles street, Northampton square, Clerkenwell

Hale James, Chester, butcher. (Simcock, Chester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Halford Edward, Bristol, baker. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol

Harrison George, and John Watson, Noble street, Cheapside, hosiers. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn square

Harrison Benjamin, Calbeck, Cumberland, dyer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple, and Jacksons, Manchester

Henderson Robert Wentworth, George street, Minories, ship broker. (Collins and Waller, Spital square

Huthwaite, William, Nottingham, mercer. (Coldham and Enfield, Nottingham, and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn, London

Jeffery Anthony, Thornford, Dorset, jobber. (Fookes and Woodforde, Sherborne, and Warry, New inn, London.

Johnson Elijah, Bleeding Hart yard, Charles street, Holborn, cabinet maker. (Willoughby, Clifford's inn

Kennedy Thomas, Woolwich, tavern keeper. (Weston, Fenchurch street

Kidd David, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen draper. (Ellis, Cursitor street, London and Knight, Manchester

Knott James, Oldham, Lancaster, grocer. (Heslop and Barrow, Manchester, and J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London

Lawton James, the elder, John Lawton, James Lawton the younger, and Jarvis Lawton, all of Ashton under-Line, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Heslop and Barrow, Manchester, and J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London

Leffman Leffman Joseph, New street, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Jones, Basinghall street

Lilley Westfield, St. John street Clerkenwell, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside

Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker. (Collins and Waller Spital square

Mears Charles, Stockport, Chester, cheesemonger. (Huxley, Temple, and Dicas, Stockport

Morgan

Morgan Athelſton, and Edward Morgan, Builth, Brecknock, tanners. (Ruſſell and Jones, Ludlow, and Highmoor, Suſh lane, Cannon ſtreet
Oldham Joſeph, Melton, Suffolk, draper. (Wood, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Berry and James, Bucklersbury, London
Oliver Henry Brough, Brampton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer (Mounſey, Staple inn, London
Ollivant William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet, London
Ollivant Thomas, Manchester, ſilverſmith. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet, London
Parr John, Owen and Thomas Chaſe Patrick, Suffolk lane, inſurance brokers. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman ſtreet
Pater Thomas, Shadwell High ſtreet, ſurgeon. (Wilſon, Devonſhire ſtreet, Biſhopsgate
Pearce James, Paternoſter row, money ſcrivener. (Wharton, and Dyke, Lamb's buildings, Temple
Pepper John, Romford Eſſex, victualler. (Sterry, Romford, and Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Robinſon, Nicholas Effard, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant. (Allcock, Boſwell, and Corner, York ſtreet, Southwark
Seagde John, Duke ſtreet, St. James's, tailor. (Beckett, Broad ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Smith James, Little Pulteney ſtreet, tallow chandler. (Hughes, Bear yard, Lincoln's inn fields
Stinchcombe John, Briſtol, cabinet maker. (Sweet, Inner Temple, and Stephens, Briſtol
Stokes Thomas, Tooley ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Speek, St. John's, Southwark
Straw George, Lincoln, merchant. (Hayward, Lincoln, and Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Smallbridge Thomas, Stoke-in-tinhead, Devon, butcher. (Tozer, Weſt Teignmouth, and Towell, Finch-lane, London
Tempeſt Michael, Derby, mercer. (Lowten, Temple, London
Tennant John, Manchester, butcher. (Edge, King ſtreet, Manchester
Thackray Richard, Burton-Leonard, York, flax dreſſer. (Godmond, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars' road
Thompſon John, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Kay and Kenſhaw, Manchester
Treloar Thomas, the younger, Penryn, Cornwall, brewer. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Michell, Truro
Tupper George, Linton, Kent, ſhopkeeper. (Aubrey, Took's court, Curſitor ſtreet, Wilder and Son, Maidſtone, and Morſon, Chatham
Turner Thomas, Liverpool, cheeſemonger. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row, London, and Griffith, Liverpool
Wicks Mary, Minchinhampton, Glouceſter, miller. (Bloxſome, Durſley, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Wilkes William, Birmingham, factor. (Lowe, Birmingham, and Chilton, Exchequer office, Lincoln's inn
Wing John, Stamford, Lincoln, victualler. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, London, and Redifer, Stamford
Wray John, Wakefield, York, corn dealer. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Brook, Wakefield
Wyatt Herbert Robert S. Jones, C. Sheppard, and Niels P. Topp, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, painters. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet, Fleet ſtreet
Young James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and Clough, Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Agar Moſes, City Chambers, ſhip owner, Auguſt 6. 16
Andrade Joaquim, Abchurch lane, inſurance broker, Nov. 5
Andrade Joaquim and Joachim Chriſtian Stocqueler, Abchurch lane, inſurance brokers, Nov. 5
Barber, Miles, Lothbury, merchant, Aug. 27
Barnes John, Newport, Iſle of Wight carpenter, Sept. 8
Bates Benjamin, Sherringham, Norfolk, ſhopkeeper, Aug 25
Beale John, Southampton ſtreet, Camberwell, mathematical inſtrument maker, Sept. 3
Berry Thomas Fleet ſtreet, man's mercer, Aug. 23
Burnett Samuel, Peterſfield, Southampton, fell monger, Sept. 12
Calton Godfrey, Sheffield, linen draper. Aug. 26
Carruthers John, Briſtol, grocer, Aug. 23
Chriſtopher Ann, Blakedown, Kidderminſter, Worceſter, iron manufacturer, Aug. 31
Cole John, Fore ſtreet, ſtationer, Sept. 13
Collier Robert, New Bond ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 6
Cox William, the elder, Chicheſter, dealer in earthenware, Aug. 22
Croft William, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunſlet, merchants, Aug. 24
Daviſon Andrew, Cheſter, wine merchant, Sept. 9
Day Edward, Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, farmer, Sept. 1
Day William, Cheapſide, man's mercer, Aug. 13
Deacon John Eden, Manchester, linen draper. Sept. 21
Dent, Robert, Stoke golding, Leiceſter, grocer, Aug. 25
Elworthy John Morris, St. James's ſtreet, goldſmith, Sep. 10
Fearon James Peter, late commander of the Belvidere East Indiaman, Aug 27
Flook John, Stapleton, Glouceſter, miller, Aug. 24
Forſhaw James, Preſton, Lancaſter, linen draper, Aug. 28
Foſter John, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, Aug. 24
Gameau Joſeph Auguſtus Victor, Albemarle ſtreet, bookſeller. Aug. 20
Gaſkill Thomas and George, Lancaſter, linen drapers, Aug. 27
Gibſon Joſeph, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, woollen draper, Aug. 25
Grimes George, Great Warner ſtreet, Coldbath fields, linen draper, Nov. 19
Harper Gillies Macbean Alexander, Eaſingwold, York, flax dreſſer, Aug. 17
Harriſon George, Globe ſtreet, Wapping, and James Gibſon the elder, Aug. 13
Heſketh, Joſeph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, Aug 17
Heſkin John, Liverpool, ſtraw hat manufacturer, Aug 28
Hewlings Abraham, Duke ſtreet, St. James's, corn merchant, Oct. 22
Higginbottom William, Tottenham court road, cock founder, Oct. 25
Higgs Daniel, Chipping Sodbury, Glouceſter, liquor merchant. Aug. 18
Hoghton William and John, late of Preſton, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturers Sept. 12
Hooton, Samuel and Solomon Rich, Woodſtock ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet, merchant-tailors. Sept. 6, 13
Hawker George, Stroud, Glouceſter, clothier, Aug. 25
Jones Rob. Gower ſtreet, Whitechapel, ſilk winder. Nov. 5
Knowles James, Gwyndw, Angleſea, innholder, Sept. 3
Law Thomas, Lancaſter, merchant, Aug. 3
Layton Michael, Kennington, ſtone maſon, Oct. 22
Leach Thomas, Grace's alley, Wellcloſe ſquare, haberdaſher, Sept. 3
Loat Richard, Long acre, ironmonger, Aug. 16
Lockier, Thomas, Upper Thames ſtreet, merchant, Aug. 27
Luckhurſt Thomas, Canterbury, draper, Aug. 16
Machlchlan John, Hartford place, Drury lane, cabinet maker, Sept. 10
Martin William Markham, Goſport, bookſeller, Sept. 5
Milns Brook, Little Newport ſtreet, Long Acre, dealer and chapman, Sept. 10
Norcliffe James, Robert town, Birſtall, York, clothier, Aug. 20
Parker Joſeph, Ringwood, Southampton, grocer Sept. 13
Parry Morgan, Pontypool, Monmouth, ſhop keeper, Sept 2.
Payne, Samuel Lucas, Change alley, hatter, Aug. 20
Pedler Henry, Bath, woollen draper, Aug 13
Pilling John, the younger, Manchester, ale-houſe keeper, Aug. 22
Preſton Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, Sept. 10
Pritchard William, the elder, Cardiff, Glamorgan, builder, Sept. 2
Pritty John, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, Aug. 31
Roberts Samuel, Glouceſter, bruſh maker, Sept. 7
Robinſon, James, Liverpool, ſilverſmith, Sept. 13
Robinſon, Thomas Hulme, and George Newman Hardey, Liverpool, proviſion brokers, Aug. 31
Serle John, Shepton Mallet, Somerſet, clothier, Sept. 9
Shepley Thomas, Selby, York, brewer, Sept 9
Smith George, Sheffield, grocer, Aug. 26
Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper, Aug. 20
Spraggon, Joſeph and William, Graveſend, ſlopſellers, Nov. 19
Spraggon Joſeph, Graveſend, ſlopſeller, Nov. 19
Spraggon William Graveſend ſlopſeller. Nov. 19
Taylor Ann, Newent, Glouceſter ſhopkeeper Sept. 2
Tennant Richard, the younger, Wakefield, merchant, Aug. 25
Thomas David, Llandilo-vaur, Carmarthen, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 12
Thompſon John, Hand court, Upper Thames ſtreet, wholeſale ſtationer, Aug. 27
Uren Robt. Peterſfield, Southampton fell monger, Sept 12
Valentine, Richard and John, Mumford's court, Milk ſtreet, warehouſemen Oct. 29
Wallens John, the younger, Lye, Old Swinford, Worceſter, victualler Aug. 31
Ward John, Stockton, Durham, ſhip owner, Sept. 7.
Ward Henry, Curtain road Shoreditch, apothecary, Aug. 16
Winter William, and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, Oct. 25
Woolley John Parkinſon, Walham green, brewer, Aug. 18

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A Great number of the wool-buyers of London and its environs assembled on the 26th of July at Mr. Sadler's Repository-yard, in Goswell-street, to attend a sale of English grown Merino wool, announced by Lord Somerville and other owners of Spanish flocks in this country, to be annually held at that place, for disposing of their wool by public auction. Twenty-seven lots of wool, principally of crosses between Merino and Ryland sheep, were put up and quickly disposed of, at from 2s. to 4s. 1d. per pound, exclusive of one lot of scowered wool, which fetched 5s. 1d. per pound. The above wools were stated in the catalogues to be the property of Earl Manvers, Earl Mansfield, Lord Somerville, William Mitford, esq. Charles Jenkinson, esq. John Wilson Allen, esq. and others.

His Majesty's annual sale of Merino sheep took place at Kew on the 17th of August. The number of sheep sold was forty-two, and they fetched the following prices:

Lot 1. A two toothed ram, was knocked down to Mr. Hawkins, at 18½gs.

2. A ditto ram, to Sir Joseph Banks, at 20½gs.

3. A ditto ditto to Mr. Solly, at 25gs.

4. A ditto ditto to Mr. Cater, at 38gs.

5. A four-toothed ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 21½gs.

6. A ditto polled ditto to Mr. Hunt, at 41gs.

7. A ditto ditto, somewhat lame, to Mr. Sumner, at 20gs.

8. A ditto ditto to Mr. Sumner, at 60gs.

9. A ditto ditto to Mr. Compton, at 29gs.

10. A ditto ditto to Mr. Raviner, at 27gs.

11. A ditto ditto to Mr. Nevill, at 31gs.

12. A ditto ditto to Mr. Hawkins, at 18gs.

13. A ditto ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 71gs.

14. A ditto ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 31gs.

15. A six-toothed ditto, to ditto, at 25gs.

16 A ditto ditto, which has been used in the King's flock, to Mr. Northey, at 34gs.

17. A ditto ditto, used in his Majesty's flock, to Mr. Allen, at 37gs.

18. A broken-mouthed ewe, to Mr. Cater, at 21gs.

19. A full-mouthed ditto to Mr. Ayres, at 17gs.

20. A ditto ditto to Mr. Solly, at 15½gs.

21. A ditto ditto to Sir C. Talbot, at 19gs.

22. A ditto ditto to Stanford, his Majesty's shepherd for a gentleman in Ireland, at 29gs.

23. A ditto ditto to Mr. Solly, at 27gs.

24. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 21gs.

25. A ditto to Mr. Solly, at 27gs.

26. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 22gs.

27. A ditto to Stanford, the King's shepherd, for a gentleman in Ireland, at 30gs.

28. A ditto ewe, to Mr. Kidd, at 21gs.

29. A ditto to Sir C. Talbot, at 21gs.

30. A ditto to ditto, at 20gs.

31. A ditto to Mr. Ayres, at 25gs.

32. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 25gs.

33. A ditto to Mr. Cater, at 22gs.

34. A ditto to ditto, at 28gs.

35. A ditto to Mr. Nevill, at 28gs.

36. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 23gs.

37. A ditto ewe to Sir C. Talbot, at 22gs.

38. A ditto ditto to Mr. Hartwright, at 20gs.

39. A ditto ditto to Mr. Trimmer, at 31gs.

40. A ditto ditto to Mr. Ducarr, at 25gs.

41. A ditto ditto to Mr. Hartwright, at 26gs.

42. A ditto ditto to Mr. Cater, at 37gs.

The company was very numerous, and, besides the purchasers, a great number of distinguished amateurs were present. On some particular lots the bidding was very eager. The sheep were in very good condition, and much credit is due to Mr. Smart for the great improvement of his Majesty's Merino flock. —The amateurs were much pleased on examining a twin ewe and wether, two years old, out of a Somerset ewe, by a Merino ram, which were very straight, and in most points quite complete, and which appeared very much inclined to fatten. A one-year old ewe, out of the above half-bred Somerset, by a Merino ram, attracted much notice, as the shape was very much improved, and the quality of the wool but little inferior to the true Merino.

MARRIED.

At the Earl of Beverley's house, Portman-square, Mortimer Drummond, esq. of Charing Cross, banker, to Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of the above nobleman.

At Mary-le-Bonne, Lieutenant Colonel John Bladow Taylor, to Mrs. Elliott, daughter of the late Sir William Dunkin.—Robert Smith, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister, to Miss Emma Smith.

At Harrington House, the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir Charles Meyrick Burrell, bart. to the Hon. Miss Windham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Egremont.—The Rev. Nelson Kerr, of Tilbrook, Bedfordshire, to Miss Crofts, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Lewes, Sussex.

At Allhallows Staining, D. C. Flowerdew, esq. of Blackheath, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Samuel Kent, esq.

At Camberwell, Thomas Addison, esq of Ludgate-street, to Miss Coombs of Camberwell.

At Mary-le-Bonne, the Rev. Blackley Cooper,

Cooper, of Yetminster, Dorset, to Miss Bacon.

At St. Pancras, W. C. Richardson, esq. youngest son of John R. esq. of Bridge End, Glamorgan, to Marianne, only daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Conway-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Battersea, William Saunders, esq. of Battersea Rise, to Maria, eldest daughter of S. Rolleston, esq. of Arlington-street.

Thomas Willson, esq. of Foley-place, to Miss Mary Ann Ince, of America-square, youngest daughter of the late William I. esq. of Hornsey.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir John Gore, R. N to Miss Montague, eldest daughter of Admiral Montague, commander in chief at Portsmouth.

Mr. Richard Winstanley, of King-street, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Cheapside.

At Newington, Mr. Samuel Bickley, to Eliza Agnes Wallace, only daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace.

DIED.

At his house near Blackfriars' Road, Mr. *Bartholemon*, the celebrated performer on the violin. He particularly excelled as a solo performer of Corelli's music.

In Cripplegate Work-house, Mrs. *Mary Carey*, 103.

At Walthamstow, *Solomon Barent Gompertz*, esq. 79.

At the St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street, Mr. *Stewart*.

At his father's house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieutenant-General *Churchill*, who signalized himself in so many engagements in Flanders, and in St Domingo, where he had a chief command for many years.

Lady *Diana Beauclerc*, sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and of the Countess Dowager of Pembroke. Her ladyship was first cousin to Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Alban's, father of the present Duke, and of Lord William, the present High Sheriff for the county of Lincoln. She was first married in 1757, to Frederick St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, from whom she was divorced in 1768, and married, secondly, in 1768, the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, (son of Lord Sydney B. and grandson of the first Duke of St. Alban's) well known by his intimacy with Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and other men of learning and genius of his time. He died in March 1780.

Mr. *W. Pym*, one of the store-keepers in the Tower. He was opening a loop-hole, to take in bedding, above the small armory, when a sudden gust of wind took the doors, which precipitated him upwards of ninety feet, and he was killed on the spot. He had served in the American war, and was taken with General Burgoyne; he afterwards was put on board the Ville de Paris, when Count de Grasse offered him a valuable consideration to enter into the French service, which he refused; in consequence of which, the Count behaved to him in the most friendly manner, until the time he was retaken by the late Lord Rodney.

At Isleworth, *Julia*, second daughter of Mr. *A. Cherry*, of the Swansea Theatre, 18.

In Little Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, Mr. *Jonas*, formerly head cashier to Abraham Goldsmid, esq.

In Percy Street, Bedford Square, *John Crompton*, esq. 28 years of his Majesty's customs, 60.

At Camberwell, *Leonard Lefevre*, esq.

Jacob Wrench, esq. second senior common-councilman to the city of London, 70.

In Marsham Street, Westminster, Mrs. *Eaststaff*.

At the house of his brother, the Hon. William Maule, in Spring-Garden, the Hon. *Henry Ramsay*. This amiable young gentleman was in the naval service of the India Company; and when last in China was drawn into a duel with a brother officer, in which he received a wound in the head, that on his return to England required the operation of the trepan. It was performed by Mr. Home, with every prospect of success, but inflammation ensued, and baffled all medical skill.

In Bedford-row, *Thomas Astley Maberley*, esq.

In Weymouth-street, Portland Place, *Thomas Place*, esq.

At Stoke Newington, *T. Compton*, esq.

At Poplar, Miss *Eliza Sherwood*, eldest daughter of the late Captain S. of the East India Company's service.

In St. James's-street, Mrs. *Brudenell*, widow of Lieutenant-General B.

In Cheapside, Miss *Harrison*, of Stubb House, Durham.

At his house at Islington, *John Jones*, esq. aged 71, formerly an eminent optician in Holborn, from whence he had retired nearly sixteen years.

At her house at Epsom, Mrs. *Hodgson*, relict of the late *Robert Hodgson*, esq formerly a captain in the 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards Captain H was at the battle of Minden, with Lord George Sackville. Mrs. H. was first married to Thomas Wintering-ham, esq. descended from the same ancestor in the reign of Elizabeth, with the late Sir Clifton W. She was of the respectable family of the Halls, at Colchester, and nearly related to the late Rev. John Halls. The bulk of her fortune she bequeathed to Mr. Brown, a near kinsman of her first husband.

In Tooley-street, after a few days illness, in consequence of the eruption of a blood-vessel, Mr. *Richard Edginton*, jun. aged 27. Till within a short period of his death, he resided at Abingdon, in Berkshire, of which place he was a native; but some peculiar circumstances obliged him to settle in London for the convenience of business; and it was amid the exertions necessarily occasioned by his removal, that the fatal event took

place, which deprived him of his life. To those who knew him, and were related to him, his loss will be irreparable. With a disposition truly amiable, with a mind vigorous and active, he possessed that fervent and exalted piety which ennobles the human character; and the benefits of which he happily realised during his sufferings, and in the hour of death.

In Stamford-street, Miss *Justina Dales*, sister to the Rev. Mr. D. of Birmingham.

In Devonshire-place, the lady of *Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart.*

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, *J. Boys, M D.*

[*Further particulars of John Dowaston, esq. whose death is mentioned at p. 370 of our last volume.*—He was born in the year 1740, of humble, though respectable parents, who lived on their small estate at West Felton. He was taught to read by an old woman in the village, and that was the whole of his education; every other acquirement, which he afterwards possessed in so eminent a degree, was entirely his own acquisition. He was the eldest of seven children, all of whom he brought up to respectable professions, who might otherwise have drudged in servitude. From his father he received his little estate, almost swallowed up by mortgages and incumbrances, which he redeemed at a very early period of life by two voyages to the West Indies, and afterwards considerably increased by prudence and industry. Though he left scarcely any science untouched, his turn of mind was principally directed to antiquities, natural philosophy, music, mechanism, and planting. Of the first he has left a large collection of MSS. historical observations relating to Shropshire, and the Welsh borders; on Druidical relics, and Stonehenge, tracing many traditional vulgar errors from the remote ages of superstition. In mechanism he has left a set of philosophical and musical instruments, made by his own hands; among which are a large reflecting telescope, solar microscope, and an organ on a new principle; an electrical machine on the plan of Dr. Franklin; and just before his death he projected an orrery, to shew the satellites, on a new method. In planting, he has cloathed the country round him with forest and fruit trees; and his little villa (which, from his partiality to planting, he called "the Nursery"), is laid out with much taste and rural elegance. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Anglo-Saxon, British, and Latin tongues; and had some knowledge of the Greek. His reading was very extensive, and his application intense: to the very last day of his life he rose at five in the morning. He has never appeared as an author before the public; but the writer of this article is informed by his son, that, though he ordered that none of his works be published, his library is always open for the inspection of the curious, and any information from his MSS. at their service. He was remarkable for his plainness of dress, yet his person always appeared dignified; his mind was vigorous, and his memory retentive; both of which remained unimpaired to the last hour of his life. He has left one son, just called to the bar from the University of Oxford.]

[*Further particulars of the Countess of Bath, whose death is mentioned at p. 74, of the last Number.*—This lady had many peculiarities and eccentricities, which, when they were the subjects of conversation, were not lessened by those who reported them, nor mitigated by any gentleness of terms in those who heard them. She associated very little with persons of her own rank, so that among them she had but few advocates. There was certainly something in her education peculiarly unsuitable to her rank, at least in its minor parts. By the early death of her mother, she was left almost entirely to the superintendence of her father, who, though he was allowed to possess good, if not superior abilities, and sound judgment, had a reserve and sternness in his character, which did not qualify him for the education of a young lady. Some of her peculiarities were probably derived from this source, as there was a shyness and reserve in her manner, which made it difficult to be on terms of freedom with her; and she had no opportunity of acquiring what are called the ornamental parts of education. Nor was her manner altogether suitable to her rank, not being embellished with those interesting and engaging qualities which are seen and felt by every one who has an opportunity of conversing with persons of distinction, in whom good sense is happily blended with polished manners. She gained, however, much useful knowledge, and in those affairs which may be called business, she was considered as expert, and was certainly persevering when she did apply to them. Perhaps those who attended her, unwilling to run the risk of offending, studied more to please and to indulge, than to instruct her, and in early life she was left much to her own will. It is true, that some who were placed about her were both capable and desirous of doing their duty, but unfortunately this was not till her habits had taken too deep root to be altered. Of her peculiarities she was herself very sensible, and more than once observed, that she believed people thought her very odd, and sometimes used a harsher term. In the dispensation of a portion of her large fortune, she shewed much judgment, and was careful not to be imposed upon by misrepresentations. Those who paid her attention, or from whom she received any service, she rewarded with liberality. There never was occasion to use any thing like adulation with her, though she well knew what was due to herself. Many were the occasions on which her benevolence was displayed, both in a pecuniary way, and when personal exertions, extremely disagreeable to her, were required. These objects of her kindness were

were not always blameless; but she would not desert them in their distress, if it were in her power to extricate them, till by a repetition of some offence they had forfeited her favour. She was truly religious herself, and never countenanced those who slighted or neglected the duties of religion. In a word, whatever disadvantages resulted from the errors of her education, were essentially corrected by her religious principles. To dress she never paid much attention, and was often censurably neglectful in that particular. Her conversation was unaffected, but sensible, and always perfectly correct.]

[*Further particulars of the Rev. William Wood, whose death was announced at p. 367 of our last volume.*—This excellent man was born on the 29th day of May, O. S 1745, at Collingtree, in Northamptonshire. Having passed through the usual education of a grammar-school, he entered the Dissenting Academy at Hoxton, near London, which was then under the direction of some of the ablest men amongst the English Presbyterians. By means of good natural abilities, united with great diligence, he went through the appointed course of academical education, with much credit both to himself, and his tutors; and at the age of twenty-two, settled as a dissenting minister at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. From this place he afterwards removed to Ipswich, and upon the resignation of Dr. Priestley, was unanimously invited to fill the respectable situation which that great man had occupied in Leeds. During five and thirty years he filled this situation with the highest honour to himself, and with singular satisfaction and benefit to a numerous and enlightened congregation. From a rich and valuable store of theological knowledge, derived from a patient investigation of the word of God; he drew the most sublime and interesting topics of instruction; and whatever truth he illustrated—whatever precept he enforced—it received from his vigorous imagination—his correct taste—his simple eloquence—his impressive elocution, a charm which fixed the attention of the most wandering mind, and opened the most obdurate heart. Nor was his example less powerful than his words. The duties which he inculcated upon others, he exemplified in his own conduct. He was ambitious to be what his office required that he should seem; and no one could bring any charge against religion, or justify any irregularity in temper or behaviour, from any thing that was seen in him. What he appeared to the world, such he was in private and domestic life; pious, cheerful, affectionate; kind and judicious as a husband and a parent; mild and considerate as a master. Whilst he preserved the dignity of an intelligent and exemplary minister of the gospel, he manifested the high value of the pleasing views which the gospel afforded him of the character of God and his moral government, and he "rejoiced evermore." In his own breast reigned cheerfulness almost unruffled, and through every social scene, he diffused the same cheerfulness which he felt himself. They who knew him best, loved him most; and they who loved him, felt no small inducement to follow his example. Firmly attached to the religious opinions which he had embraced after the most serious and unprejudiced examination, he always shewed a due respect to those who maintained opinions most widely differing from his own. He claimed the invaluable right of private judgment for himself, and he had no desire to deprive others of that right, or in the slightest degree to molest them in the exercise of it. With persons of different religious denominations, he maintained the most friendly intercourse; and without making the smallest sacrifice of integrity and a good conscience, he obtained from the candid cordial esteem, and unfeigned respect even from the bigotted. To the study of the works of nature, he formed an early attachment: and he pursued that study with all the ardour consistent with the important duties of his station, and attained to considerable eminence in this pleasing department of science. His labours have lately enriched one of the first scientific works of which this country can boast, and justly entitle him to the high rank which he has obtained amongst the botanists of the present age. Yet not to the works of nature alone were the hours not devoted to his profession confined. His enlarged mind embraced a great variety of subjects, and his store of general knowledge was unusually large. Upon every subject also, the originality of his genius, and the accuracy of his judgment, enabled him to throw some new light, and had the state of his health, and the occupations in which he was unavoidably engaged, allowed him sufficient strength and leisure, it is probable that he would have carried much nearer to perfection some curious and useful branches of literature. A long and severe illness, aggravated by a domestic loss of a most afflictive nature, shook to its very foundations a constitution which had been gradually weakened by repeated attacks of disease, and when least expected, "the earthly house" of a mind still vigorous and unimpaired, was suddenly dissolved. This event will long be lamented, not by his nearest friends alone, but by society at large. In this and in every similar case, the principles which he believed and taught, afford the firmest consolation: the principles which encourage all the wise and good to look for "a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."]

[*Further particulars of the late Rev. John Newton, whose death was announced in Vol. 24, p. 599*—This venerable man was born in London in 1725. His father being commander of a vessel in the Mediterranean trade, and consequently little at home, the care of his early years devolved entirely on his mother, who

began his education so early, and with so great success, that at three years of age he was capable of reading English fluently, and at the same time she instilled into him those principles of religion, which, during a period of his life that seems by his own account to have been sufficiently profligate, were never totally forgotten. This worthy woman died in 1732, and on his father's marrying again in the following year, he was sent to a school in Essex, where, however, he continued but for a short time; for in 1736, being then only eleven years old his father took him to sea. Between that time and 1742, he made several voyages to the Mediterranean, and might have remained at Alicant, under very advantageous circumstances, but this his unsettled turn of mind caused him to decline. In 1742, he had an offer of going to Jamaica under the protection of an old friend of his father's and with the fairest prospects of success; but going to visit some relations in Kent previous to his departure, he there contracted an attachment to the lady whom he afterwards married, which caused him to linger so long in the country, that the ship in which he was to have gone to the West Indies, sailed without him In 1743, Mr. Newton made a voyage to Venice, soon after his return from which, he fell into the hands of a press gang, and was sent on board the Harwich man of war, where, through his father's interest, he was shortly after rated as a midshipman, but in the following year on the ship being ordered to the East Indies, his unconquerable dislike to the voyage made him attempt to run away from the Harwich, in which attempt he was detected, and in consequence was flogged and turned before the mast. When the Harwich arrived at Madeira, some sailors belonging to a Guineaman which was lying there, having entered on board her, Mr. Newton obtained permission to go on board the vessel they had quitted, which happened to be commanded by an acquaintance of his father's. In this vessel he went to the coast of Guinea, but when she had completed her cargo, and was on the point of sailing for Europe, he left her and entered into the service of a settler in the island of Barbadoes. Mr. Newton had been so imprudent as to make no written agreement with his new master who was a dealer in slaves; and the consequences may be easily anticipated; during an illness with which he was soon seized after his going on shore, he was treated with great inhumanity, and the whole of the fifteen months he continued with this man was one continued series of hardships During this period, when almost destitute of both food and clothing, it may appear strange that he could turn his mind to the study of Geometry, which, however, was the case. Barrow's Euclid was the only book in his possession, and this, when he could find time, he used to study, drawing the diagrams with a stick on the sand, and in this manner he made himself master of the first six books of Euclid. Having quitted the service of his first master for that of a second, who treated him with more consideration, he was sent to a factory on the river Kittam, where shortly after a vessel called, the captain of which had directions to render him every service in his power. Mr. Newton went on board this ship, which was collecting gold dust, ivory, &c. and when her cargo was completed, sailed in her for England. During the voyage homeward, the vessel suffered so much from hard weather, that it was with great difficulty they could reach Ireland, after having been on short allowance for eight weeks, and when they cast anchor in Lough Swilley, the last of their provisions were boiling in the pot On his arrival in England, in 1748, he found that his father had sailed for Hudson's Bay, having been appointed Governor of York Fort, where he died shortly after. During this variety of fortune, the religious principles, which he had imbibed from the instructions of his excellent mother, seem to have lain dormant, but the hardships he endured on his voyage homewards, brought them back to his recollection, and they soon acquired that influence on his conduct which was never afterwards lost. Mr. Newton made another voyage to Guinea as mate of a slave ship, on his return from which in 1750, he married the lady who so long possessed his affections. He afterwards made several voyages as master in the same trade, during which he acquired by his own exertions and application, a competent knowledge of the Latin language. It ought not to be forgotten that while commander of a ship, he solemnized divine worship regularly twice every Sunday, according to the liturgy of the church of England. He continued in the African trade till 1754, when, in consequence of a fit of apoplexy, his physician dissuaded him from another voyage. It was about ten years after this that Mr. Newton turned his thoughts to the ministry, and after some difficulty, succeeded in receiving ordination as a minister of the church of England. He was for several years curate of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became acquainted with the poet Cowper. A volume of hymns, entitled "Olney Hymns," their joint production, was intended to perpetuate the remembrance of this intimate and endeared friendship. They had not proceeded far upon their proposed plan before Mr. Cowper was prevented by a long and afflicting indisposition from affording his friend any farther assistance, and the few hymns in the collection which were written by Mr. Cowper, are distinguished by the letter C Mr. Newton was presented about the year 1799, to the rectory of St Mary, Woolnoth, in Lombard-street, London, the duties of which he faithfully discharged till within a short period of his death, amongst a people warmly and zealously attached to him. His writings are well known and highly esteemed in the religious

religious world, and not only give evident proofs of genius, but display a mind cultivated beyond what could have been looked for in one whose early education and habits were so unfavourable. His style is unaffected and perspicuous, and many of his letters resemble those of his friend Cowper in facility and elegance. Above all his writings and his life evince the power of religion in turning the current of the heart and the affections. Like a great apostle, he, who had before been a persecutor and blasphemer, became a zealous supporter of the faith which once he destroyed. He survived Mrs. Newton seventeen years, and died on the 21st of December, 1807, in the 83d year of his age. The following are his principal publications; 1. The Ecclesiastical History of the first Century, 2. A volume of Sermons, preached at Olney, and printed in 1767; 3. Olney Hymns; 4. A Fast Sermon; 5. Letters by Omicron; 6. Calliphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, in two volumes; 7. Apologia, a Vindication of the Church of England, which was answered by the late Dr. Mayo; 8. A Monument to the Memory of Eliza Cunningham; 9. Fifty Expository Discourses on the Scriptural Passages which form the Subject of Handel's Messiah, in two volumes octavo; 10. A Sermon on the King's Recovery; 11. Thoughts on the Slave Trade; 12. A Narrative of the Particulars of his own Life addressed to the Rev. Dr. Haweis; 13. Letters to a Wife, in two volumes; &c]

[*Further account of Captain Thomas Morris whose death was announced at page 74.*—He was born in the environs of London, where his father passed the evening of a well spent life, on a sufficient income, through economy, to enable him to educate his children in those arts which elevate and embellish human nature. Having evinced an early passion for reading, he was placed under the instruction of a gentleman, whose taste and classical learning were known to those who were able to appreciate them. Under his guidance, young Morris made rapid advances in the study of the writers of Greece and Rome, and in a few years, he could not only translate, but comment on the beauties of their poets, historians, &c. Having realized and even exceeded the hopes which were entertained of his talents, his father began to think of some line in which they would supply the want of fortune in some useful, and at the same time honourable, pursuit. He had a maternal uncle, a man of high military rank, who was very partial to his nephew, and who conceiving that the army was best suited to the native gaiety of his disposition, procured him an ensigncy. Having been sent on the recruiting service to Bridgewater, Somersetshire, he married a Miss Chubb, a native of that town, an accomplished woman, who brought him a fine family, of boys and girls, who lost an affectionate mother whilst the eldest of them was quite young. Having been promoted to the rank of Captain, he was ordered with his regiment to America, then under the government of Great Britain. There he was engaged in several conflicts with the French and Indians, in all of which he displayed the greatest courage and resources of mind, when bravery and number could no longer avail. At one time, Captain Morris was taken prisoner by a party of Indians, and condemned to the stake, but at the instant when preparations were making to inflict the dreadful sentence, he was recognised by an old Sachem, whose life he had formerly saved, and who in grateful return pleaded so powerfully in his behalf that he was unbound and permitted to return to his friends. This event was described by the Captain in an affecting narrative written by himself in which he related his sufferings on this occasion, and notwithstanding all the hardships he had suffered among the Indians, he was so attached to them and their mode of life, that he used frequently to declare that they were the only race of human kind that was worthy of the name of men. On his return from America to England, he quitted the army, and gave himself up to those studies which had won his earliest affections, and the conversation of a few enlightened friends. Having met with some disappointment which his philosophy was not sufficient to support, he sought for a spot in the neighbourhood of London, where he might pass the rest of his days in retirement, and found at length in a nursery garden belonging to a Mr. Powell of Paddington, a small cottage, in which he sat down to compare Pope's Translation of Homer with the original. In this pursuit he passed some years, which he has been heard to declare were the happiest of his life. During his residence in America he collected a number of curious and interesting materials for the natural and civil history of that country. With all his partiality for the dead languages, he was not blind to the richness, vigour, and flexibility, of his own, which he cultivated with uncommon assiduity. He had read all the English poets with attention, and could if occasion required, repeat passages out of them which acquired new beauties from his enunciation and emphasis. He had translated Juvenal into English, and enriched it with many notes, but could never be prevailed on to print it. Some years ago he published a little poem, entitled "Quashy, or the Coal black Maid," founded on a West Indian story, and full of the pathetic.]

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APPLICATION is intended to be made to parliament, in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill for the better preservation, and further improvement of the river Wear, and port and harbour of Sunderland.

A very elegant mural marble monument has been erected in the parish church of Berwick, in memory of the late George Younghusband, esq. a native of that town, late a captain in the royal navy, at the expence of the Insurance Companies and merchants of Barbadoes, as a tribute to his memory for the eminent services rendered by him in protecting the trade of the Windward Islands.

The Board of Agriculture have granted Mr. Crozer, nursery and seedsman, of Alnwick, a reward of five guineas, for his discovery of the means of preventing the curl in potatoes; and purchased a quantity of potatoes, treated according to his plan, which they have distributed in the southern districts of England, to make so useful a discovery more generally known. By Mr Crozer's process, the potatoes intended for seed are set later and taken up earlier than when intended for food. And the produce from such plants, it is found, have stronger power of vegetation, and are less liable to disease, than when they are suffered to grow to full maturity. On the same principle, potatoes from cold and bleak parts of the country are not liable to curl.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Josiah Lynn, ship-owner, to Mrs. Ann Richardson.

At Newcastle, Mr. Westgarth, surgeon, to Miss Gibson.—Mr. R. W. Carr, to Miss Whitby, of Preston.

At Durham, Mr John Grieveson, to Miss Margaret Wilkinson.—Mr. Edward Pattison, of Merrington, to Miss Jane Emmerson.

At Hexham, Mr. Francis Scott, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. Robert Moore, one of the brethren of Sherburn hospital, 95.—Mrs. Mary Macknight, 58.—General Montgomery Agnew, governor of Carlisle, 78.—Mrs. Tyson, 88.—Mr. Wm. Palmer, 36.—Mrs. Ann Maddison, 85.—Mr. Matthew Davis, 71. He dropped down in the street and expired in a few minutes.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Jane Orean, 101.—Mr. Alex. M'Gregor, 84.—Mrs. Scotland, wife of Mr. Robert S. 48.—Mr. John Menham, 53.—Mrs. Margaret Mason, 59.—Mr. John Moody, 38.—Mr. William Kelly, distributor of stamps.—Frederick Horn, esq. surgeon, and captain of the light infantry company of the Newcastle volunteers.—Mr. Thomas Haddock, 41.—Miss Margaret Trail.—Miss Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Mr. Peter J. 14.—Mrs. Dorothy Turnbull, 106. Till within three days of her death she possessed all her faculties.—Mr. Richard Burgess, many years a salt officer at South Shields, 88.—The rev. John Falcon, who has many years held the perpetual clerkship of the parish of Gateshead.

At Darlington, Mr. George Brown, 77. He was 52 years a member of the Methodist Society, and during most of that time acted as a local preacher.

At Berwick, Mrs. Fold.—The Rev. James Aitchinson.—Mrs. Gracie, 76.—Mrs. How, wife of Mr. Johnson H surgeon.—Mrs. Nelson.

At Branton, the Rev. James Somerville, upwards of 24 years pastor of the Presbyterian chapel at that place.

At Stockton, Mr. Thomas Grieves.—Christopher Allison, esq. 87.—Mr. George Rymer, 18 years master of the charity school in this town, 52.—Mrs. Lodge, wife of Mr. Ralph L.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Jackson, 73.—Mr. William Turner.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Thompson.

At Hexham, Mrs Jane Wilson, wife of Mr. William W.

At Newcastle, Mr. William Temple, weaver, many years foreman in Midd's sail-cloth manufactory, and latterly governor of All Saint's poor house. By a close and regular application of the few hours afforded from a laborious occupation, he had acquired an astonishing proficiency in most of the eastern languages, particularly the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian; with the Greek and Latin, and some of the modern languages he was also well acquainted. The study of the original scriptures, with their various translations, was the object of his unwearied pursuit for a number of years, and few possessed equal talents for biblical criticism. With many of the peculiarities of a self-taught scholar he enjoyed a remarkable activity of mind

mind and strength of understanding. He derived much pleasure from directing and assisting the studies of young persons, and not a few are indebted to him for his gratuitous instructions. Conscious of his own mental acquirements, and the rectitude of his moral principles, he indignantly spurned the pride and affectation of the wealthy, but the man of talents, or of moral worth, alike shared his friendship and assistance.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A company of gentlemen, from Alston-moor, in this county, have obtained a lease of some ground in the parishes of Wetheral and of Corby, near Carlisle, from the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and H. Howard, esq of Corby Castle, (lords of the manor), and, having engaged a number of experienced miners, have begun to form a drift, for the purpose of obtaining lead ore, a vein of which has for many years past been known to exist there.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Lowthian.

At Kendal, Mr. Robert Benson, to Miss Noble.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Franks, to Miss Esther Breanon.—Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Ann Askew.

At Seathwaite, Mr. Strickland, of Cockybeck, to Mrs. Casson, of Lowmoss-house.

Died.] Mr. Henry Addison, surgeon, formerly of Whitehaven. He was found lying by the side of the road, between Cockermouth and Bridgefoot, with little signs of life, and expired while some humane people were carrying him to an adjoining public-house.

At Wetheral, Mr. Adam Errington.

At Low Crosby, Mr. Robert Gaddes, 41.

At Keswick, Mr. Thomas Banks, 66.—Mr George Rookin, 65.

At Workington, Mrs. Mary Tiffin, relict of Captain T.—Mrs. Fawcett, 74.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Hayton, 62.—Mr. Thomas Hurd, wine merchant, one of the aldermen of that borough, 47.

At Thornthwaite, near Keswick, Mr. Joseph Sanderson.

At Cockermouth, Jonathan Robinson, 75.

At Chirnside, Mr. John Ewart, whose only son was buried but a week preceding his own death.

At Carlisle, Mr. Jonathan Wilson, 45.

At Moorhouse, Mr. John Ostell, 47, and a few days afterwards his uncle, Mr. Joseph O.

At Scotby, Miss Ann Dobinson, 56.

At Eden Banks, near Armathwaite, Miss Ann Thompson, 21.

At Penrith, Mr. Walter M'Intyre, master of the Old Crown inn, 41.

YORKSHIRE.

The sale of the breeding stock of the late Sir George Strickland, bart. of Boynton, near Bridlington, held a few days since, was attended by a numerous assemblage of gentlemen farmers and amateurs from the surrounding neighbourhood, and the other parts of Yorkshire, as well as from several of the adjoining counties. The stock fetched great prices, as might be expected from the high character of the deceased owner, for a judicious and intelligent breeder.—One cow sold at the very great price of 111l. 6s.: and another, thirteen years old, for 40 guineas. The whole produced near 2200l. although twenty head had been reserved out of the stock by the family. After the sale, a bull belonging to Mr George Coates, of Driffield, whose reputation as a breeder of stock is well known, was sold for the enormous sum of *five hundred guineas*.

There are now growing within 300 yards of the old Gothic ruins of Fountain's Abbey, three miles from Rippon, in Yorkshire, seven very large yew trees, generally called the Seven Sisters, whose exact ages cannot be accurately learned, though it has been handed down from father to son that these seven yews were standing in the year 1088. And it is said, that when the Great Fountains' Abbey was building, which is 700 feet long, and was finished in 1283, the masons used to work their stones, during the hot summers, under the shade of these trees. The circumference of the Seven Sisters, when measured by a curious traveller, were of the following sizes:—The smallest tree, round its body, five yards twelve inches; four others are from five yards and a half to seven yards and a half; the sixth is nine yards and a half; and the seventh is eleven yards and nineteen inches in circumference, being two yards and ten inches larger than the great yew-tree now growing in the church-yard at Gresford, in North Wales, which is nine yards nine inches. These trees are the largest and oldest growing in the British dominions.

Married.] At Beverley, G. P. Grew, esq. major of the 45th regiment of foot, to Miss Harding, daughter of Henry H. esq. of Harding Grove, Limerick, Ireland.

At Salton, John Snowball, esq. of New Malton, to Miss Abbey, of the former place.

At North Dalton, Mr. J. Dowker, second son of John Dowker, esq. of Salton, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Puttle, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. William Smith, merchant, son of Mr. George S. banker, to Miss Burrows, daughter of Mr. B of Scott Hall.—Mr. Joshua Ingram, merchant, to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Henry H. esq.

At Kildwick, Walter Skitnow, esq. of Lincolns' inn, to Mary Anne, second daughter of William Wainman, esq.

Died.] At Springfield house, near Leeds, Mrs. Jowitt, eldest daughter of Joshua Walker, esq M.D. of Leeds.

At Horton, Mr. S. Rand, merchant, a young man of a strong understanding and considerable mechanical genius, 22.

The Rev. Benjamin Ingham, vicar of Ardsley.

At the parsonage, Sutton-upon-Derwent, near York, the Rev. J. Sarrau e, B.D. rector of that parish, and vicar of Bossall, and one of

of the justices of the peace for the East Riding.

At Marsk, in Cleveland, Bartholomew Rudd, esq 82.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Houghton.

At Birkin, near Ferrybridge, Mr. John Long, 68.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Matthews, 76.

At Cleckheaton, Mr. Tho. Greenwood, 79.

At Knaresborough, Mrs Harrison, of the Black Horse, 52.—Mrs. Pretious, 74.—Mr. John Lazenby, 53.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Walton, merchant.—Mrs. Ambler, 69.—Mrs. Brooke, wife of William B. esq. one of his majesty's deputy lieutenants for the West Riding.

At Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Gunhouse, widow of the late Captain R. Gunhouse, of the Olive Branch, of Hull. When eating a crab, about ten days ago, a part of the shell ran into her thumb. Her arm soon after began to swell, and a mortification ensued, which occasioned her death.—Mrs. Pinder, 104.—Mr. Robert Hall, 52.—Mr. Robert Brown, 63.—Mr. Robert Wilson, of Malton, surgeon of the Elizabeth Greenland ship.

At York, Mr. Jeremiah Wragg, of Sheffield, 40.—Mr. Steel.—Mr. W. Watson.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Thomas Tate, 40.

At Leeds, Captain Delaplace, 85.—Mrs. Richardson, 75.—Mr. Thos. Lievsey, 87.

At Whitby, Mr. John Yeoman, 89.

At Sheriff Hutton, Miss Lucy Tate, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. vicar of that place.

At Cottingham, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. G. of Hull, merchant.—The Rev. Mr. Thirlwell, vicar of that place.

LANCASHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, on the 1st of August, the following premiums were adjudged:—To F. D. Astley, esq. of Dunkinfield, for planting 51,000 trees, a silver medal; to John Ashworth, of Turton, for floating the greatest quantity of land, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Joseph Ridgway, of Horwich, for covering the greatest quantity of land with good compost, a silver cup, value five guineas; to John Isherwood, esq. of Marple, for the neatest farm, a silver medal; to Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for raising the greatest quantity of peat compost, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Mary Hall, of Daresbury, for twenty-six years servitude, cash, five guineas; to Ralph Armstrong, of Dean row, for draining the greatest quantity of land with stone, a silver cup, value seven guineas; and to Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, for inventing a machine to sow wheat, a silver cup, value seven guineas.

The spacious and elegant edifice just erected on the south side of Brunswick street, Liverpool, has been opened for the purpose of a Corn Exchange. Many of the principal merchants engaged in that trade about two years since, projected the establishment, which is now completed The sum of 8,000l. the estimated expence of the undertaking, was raised by subscriptions of 100l. each, and a committee was appointed with powers to carry the design into execution. The building which has been erected in pursuance of these resolutions, is a very handsome structure of two stories, designed and executed by Mr. John Foster. It is 74 feet 7 inches broad by 121 feet deep. The front in Brunswick street is a plain but very handsome elevation of the Doric order, built of white free stone of a very fine quality. The front of the lower story is occupied by two handsome extra doors and two large gateways, with cast iron gates; the whole divided by columns and semi-columns. Over the entrance is a very spacious room, adapted for a public dining-room or other purposes, and a smaller room adjoining. The large quadrangle of the interior is lighted from above by a lantern light which runs along the middle of the building, and each side is lighted by three domes with sky-lights at the top. The whole is supported by 14 cast iron pillars of suitable dimensions. It possesses, therefore, this important advantage over the corn market in Mark-lane, that being completely covered in, those who frequent it are secured from the inclemencies of the weather.

Married.] At Garstang, Mr. Jonathan Sowden, aged 88, to Mrs. Eliz. Gorhall, 86.

At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Hunt, to Miss Thompson, only daughter of the late Nicholas T. esq. merchant of Whitehaven.—The Rev. John Bruce, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Hurry, daughter of the late John H. esq. of this town.—Captain John Mason, to Miss Mary Watt.—William M'Call, esq. merchant, to Miss Agnes Liston.

At Preston, Edward Birley, esq. of Kirkham, to Miss Eliz. Swainson.

At Manchester, Robert Parker, esq. of Heaton Norris, to Miss S. Pollitt, of Hardwick.—Mr. James Ainsworth, surgeon, to Miss Fawcett.

At Bury, the Rev. B. Casson, of Chester, to Miss Ortt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. O. of the former place.

Died.] At Lancaster, Miss Mary Rawlinson, youngest daughter of the late Thos. H. Rawlinson, esq. after a lingering indisposition, endured with that fortitude and resignation which had eminently characterised her through life. She found a resource for the infirmities of a delicate constitution in works of genius and benevolence, and the cultivation of those qualities of the understanding and heart which shed a lustre upon humanity. They rendered her society delightful to an extensive circle of acquaintance, and her patronage of the indigent and friendless peculiarly liberal and judicious. On the hearts of those who have had the misfortune to lose so beloved and valuable a relative and friend, her

her many excellencies are indelibly inscribed. They will consult her memory at once as a source of consolation, and a subject of regret.—Mr. James Hartley.—Mrs. Ann Scrogham, relict of Mr. Richard S. of Wraysholm Tower, near Cartmel

At Manchester, Mrs. Broad.—Mrs. Rawson, relict of B. R. esq. 80.—Miss Smalley, late of that useful institution, the Repository, established in this town.

At Rhodes-hill, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Edmund T. esq.

At Bury, Mr. W. A. Ashton.

At Eccles, Mr William Lawson.

At Audenshaw, near Ashton-under-line, Mr. John Clayton, 84

At Carrington, Mr. Edward Greenough, of the Windmill inn, and game-keeper of the township several years for the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Liverpool, Mr. B. Cullerne.—Miss Smith, 22.—Mr. William James, 67.—Mr. Andrew Parr, 60.—Mr. Thomas Carrell, 65.—Mrs. Martha Bispham, 62.—Mr. Charles Woodward, bookseller.—Mrs. Sauce, 49.—Mrs. Goodwin, widow of the late Wm. G. esq. of Norris Green.—Mrs. Margaret Crabtree, relict of Mr. Robert C. 69.

At Prescot, Mrs. Ashcroft.

At Ashton under-lyne, Mr. Josh. Wood, 62.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. T. Winfield, to Miss Mary Jane Sparrow, fourth daughter of J. B. Sparrow, esq. of Red Hill, Anglesea.

At Sandbach, J. Ormerod, esq. late of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Latham, esq. M. D. of Bradwell-hall.

At Runcorn, Mr. Lord, to Miss Ann Bennett.

At Gresford, Mr. John Done, of Burton, to Miss Maria Done, only daughter of the late Mr. D. of Brindley.

At Middlewich, Mr. W. Jump, to Miss Fairclough, daughter of the late Captain James F

Died.] At Haslington-hall, Mrs. Woolf, wife of Mr. W. farmer; a most industrious woman, who entirely superintended the business of a large dairy, which was always esteemed by factors as one of the choicest in the county.

At Chester, Mrs. Dyson, wife of Mr. Alderman D. 73.—Mr. John Tomlinson, surgeon, 49.—Mr. Thomas Bennion, one of the aldermen of the corporation

At Bolt's green, near Sandbach, Mr. John Holland.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Craig, wife of Mr. C. bookseller.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married] At Duffield, Mr. Samuel Argyle, of Heage, to Miss Hannah Frost, of Wyver, near Belper.

At Derby, Mr. Mark Whitworth, to Miss Mary Yeomans.

Died.] At Nether Handley, Mr. John Hancock, 91.

At Long Eaton, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years a local preacher in the Methodist connection.

At Darley, in his 87th year, the Rev. Sir Wm. Uhthorn Wray, bart. of which place he had been rector 44 years.

At Foxlow house, near Buxton, Robert Longden, esq.

At Shuttlewood, Mrs. Eliz. Allwood, a maiden lady, 86.

The Rev. J. B. Pearson, vicar of Croxal, and prebendary of Lichfield.

At Coxbench, Mrs. Buchanan, 36.

At Eckington, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. William B. jun.

At Blackwall, Lieutenant Richard Mellor, youngest son of George M.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Edwinston, Mr. John Turner, merchant, of Sheffield, to Miss Ann Allcroft, of Cavendish Lodge, near Mansfield.

At Newark, Mr. Lee, to Miss Moss.

At Nottingham, Joseph Harvey, gent to Miss Burrows.—Mr. Absalom Barnett, to Miss Sarah Ingham.

Died] At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Cocks, druggist, 63.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mr. Partridge, apothecary, 87.—Mr. Wm. Goodburn.—Mr. Whitehead.—Mrs. Simpson.—Mr. John Smith, 54.

At Bingham, Mrs. Jebb.

At Winthorpe-house, near Newark, Mrs. Pocklington, wife of R. P. esq. 64.

At Bunny, Mr. John Greaves, 72.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Hogarth, of Louth, chemist, to Miss Spicer.

At Louth, the Rev. T. Paley, rector of Aldrington, Sussex, to Miss Allenby.

Died.] At Witham Common, Mrs. Dunhill, wife of Mr. D. of the Angel inn, Grantham.

At Roughton, near Horncastle, William Hirst Simpson, esq. major commandant of the Horncastle volunteer infantry, 52.

At Willingham, near Gainsborough, Miss Smith, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Louth, Mr. William Cooke, 50.—John Beatniffe, esq. formerly of Hull, 87.—Mrs. Tuxworth, 86.

At Stamford, Mrs. Boultby, wife of Mr. B. schoolmaster.—Mrs. Granger.

At Donnington, Mr. Joseph Foster, 66.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Grace Revil, 103.—Mr. William Hickin.

At Crowland Abbey, in his 85th year, the Rev. Moor Scribo, who had been rector of that parish upwards of forty years, to which he was presented by the late Charles Orby Hunter, esq

At Horncastle, Mr. James Harrison, who had acquired a property of several thousand pounds as a pig jobber.

of the justices of the peace for the East Riding.

At Marsk, in Cleveland, Bartholomew Rudd, esq 82.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Houghton.

At Birkin, near Ferrybridge, Mr. John Long, 68.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Matthews, 76.

At Cleckheaton, Mr. Tho. Greenwood, 79.

At Knaresborough, Mrs Harrison, of the Black Horse, 52.—Mrs. Pretious, 74.—Mr. John Lazenby, 53.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Walton, merchant.—Mrs Ambler, 69.—Mrs. Brooke, wife of William B. esq. one of his majesty's deputy lieutenants for the West Riding.

At Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Gunhouse, widow of the late Captain R. Gunhouse, of the Olive Branch, of Hull. When eating a crab, about ten days ago, a part of the shell ran into her thumb. Her arm soon after began to swell, and a mortification ensued, which occasioned her death.—Mrs. Pinder, 104.—Mr. Robert Hall, 52.—Mr. Robert Brown, 63.—Mr. Robert Wilson, of Malton, surgeon of the Elizabeth Greenland ship.

At York, Mr. Jeremiah Wragg, of Sheffield, 40.—Mr. Steel.—Mr. W. Watson.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Thomas Tate, 40.

At Leeds, Captain Delaplace, 85.—Mrs. Richardson, 75.—Mr. Thos. Lievsey, 87.

At Whitby, Mr. John Yeoman, 89.

At Sheriff Hutton, Miss Lucy Tate, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. vicar of that place.

At Cottingham, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. G. of Hull, merchant.—The Rev. Mr. Thirlwell, vicar of that place.

LANCASHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, on the 1st of August, the following premiums were adjudged:—To F. D. Astley, esq. of Dunkinfield, for planting 51,000 trees, a silver medal; to John Ashworth, of Turton, for floating the greatest quantity of land, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Joseph Ridgway, of Horwich, for covering the greatest quantity of land with good compost, a silver cup, value five guineas; to John Isherwood, esq. of Marple, for the neatest farm, a silver medal; to Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for raising the greatest quantity of peat compost, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Mary Hall, of Daresbury, for twenty-six years servitude, cash, five guineas; to Ralph Armstrong, of Dean row, for draining the greatest quantity of land with stone, a silver cup, value seven guineas; and to Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, for inventing a machine to sow wheat, a silver cup, value seven guineas.

The spacious and elegant edifice just erected on the south side of Brunswick street, Liverpool, has been opened for the purpose of a Corn Exchange. Many of the principal merchants engaged in that trade about two years since, projected the establishment, which is now completed The sum of 8,000l. the estimated expence of the undertaking, was raised by subscriptions of 100l. each, and a committee was appointed with powers to carry the design into execution. The building which has been erected in pursuance of these resolutions, is a very handsome structure of two stories, designed and executed by Mr. John Foster. It is 74 feet 7 inches broad by 121 feet deep. The front in Brunswick street is a plain but very handsome elevation of the Doric order, built of white free stone of a very fine quality. The front of the lower story is occupied by two handsome extra doors and two large gateways, with cast iron gates; the whole divided by columns and semi-columns. Over the entrance is a very spacious room, adapted for a public dining-room or other purposes, and a smaller room adjoining. The large quadrangle of the interior is lighted from above by a lantern light which runs along the middle of the building, and each side is lighted by three domes with sky-lights at the top. The whole is supported by 14 cast iron pillars of suitable dimensions. It possesses, therefore, this important advantage over the corn market in Mark-lane, that being completely covered in, those who frequent it are secured from the inclemencies of the weather.

Married.] At Garstang, Mr. Jonathan Sowden, aged 88, to Mrs. Eliz. Gorhall, 86.

At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Hunt, to Miss Thompson, only daughter of the late Nicholas T. esq. merchant of Whitehaven.—The Rev. John Bruce, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Hurry, daughter of the late John H. esq. of this town.—Captain John Mason, to Miss Mary Watt.—William M'Call, esq. merchant, to Miss Agnes Liston.

At Preston, Edward Birley, esq. of Kirkham, to Miss Eliz. Swainson.

At Manchester, Robert Parker, esq. of Heaton Norris, to Miss S. Pollitt, of Hardwick.—Mr. James Ainsworth, surgeon, to Miss Fawcett.

At Bury, the Rev. B. Casson, of Chester, to Miss Ortt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. O. of the former place.

Died.] At Lancaster, Miss Mary Rawlinson, youngest daughter of the late Thos. H. Rawlinson, esq. after a lingering indisposition, endured with that fortitude and resignation which had eminently characterised her through life. She found a resource for the infirmities of a delicate constitution in works of genius and benevolence, and the cultivation of those qualities of the understanding and heart which shed a lustre upon humanity. They rendered her society delightful to an extensive circle of acquaintance, and her patronage of the indigent and friendless peculiarly liberal and judicious. On the hearts of those who have had the misfortune to lose so beloved and valuable a relative and friend, her

her many excellencies are indelibly inscribed. They will consult her memory at once as a resource of consolation, and a subject of regret.—Mr. James Hartley.—Mrs. Ann Scrogham, relict of Mr. Richard S. of Wraysholm Tower, near Cartmel

At Manchester, Mrs. Broad.—Mrs. Rawson, relict of B. R. esq. 80.—Miss Smalley, late of that useful institution, the Repository, established in this town.

At Rhodes-hill, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Edmund T. esq.

At Bury, Mr. W. A. Ashton.

At Eccles, Mr William Lawson.

At Audenshaw, near Ashton-under-line, Mr. John Clayton, 84

At Carrington, Mr. Edward Greenough, of the Windmill inn, and game-keeper of the township several years for the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Liverpool, Mr. B. Cullerne.—Miss Smith, 22.—Mr. William James, 67.—Mr. Andrew Parr, 60.—Mr. Thomas Carrell, 65.—Mrs. Martha Bispham, 62.—Mr. Charles Woodward, bookseller.—Mrs. Sauce, 49.—Mrs. Goodwin, widow of the late Wm. G. esq. of Norris Green.—Mrs. Margaret Crabtree, relict of Mr. Robert C. 69.

At Prescot, Mrs. Ashcroft.

At Ashton under-lyne, Mr. Josh. Wood, 62.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. T. Winfield, to Miss Mary Jane Sparrow, fourth daughter of J. R. Sparrow, esq. of Red Hill, Anglesea.

At Sandbach, J. Ormerod, esq. late of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Latham, esq. M. D. of Bradwell-hall.

At Runcorn, Mr. Lord, to Miss Ann Bennett.

At Gresford, Mr. John Done, of Burton, to Miss Maria Done, only daughter of the late Mr. D. of Brindley.

At Middlewich, Mr. W. Jump, to Miss Fairclough, daughter of the late Captain James F.

Died.] At Haslington-hall, Mrs. Woolf, wife of Mr. W. farmer; a most industrious woman, who entirely superintended the business of a large dairy, which was always esteemed by factors as one of the choicest in the county.

At Chester, Mrs. Dyson, wife of Mr. Alderman D. 73.—Mr. John Tomlinson, surgeon, 49.—Mr. Thomas Bennion, one of the aldermen of the corporation

At Bolt's green, near Sandbach, Mr. John Holland.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Craig, wife of Mr. C. bookseller.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. Samuel Argyle, of Heage, to Miss Hannah Frost, of Wyver, near Belper.

At Derby, Mr. Mark Whitworth, to Miss Mary Yeomans.

Died.] At Nether Handley, Mr. John Hancock, 91.

At Long Eaton, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years a local preacher in the Methodist connection.

At Darley, in his 87th year, the Rev. Sir Wm. Uhthorn Wray, bart. of which place he had been rector 44 years.

At Foxlow house, near Buxton, Robert Longden, esq.

At Shuttlewood, Mrs. Eliz. Allwood, a maiden lady, 86.

The Rev. J. B. Pearson, vicar of Croxal, and prebendary of Lichfield.

At Coxbench, Mrs. Buchanan, 36.

At Eckington, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. William B. jun.

At Blackwall, Lieutenant Richard Mellor, youngest son of George M.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Edwinston, Mr. John Turner, merchant, of Sheffield, to Miss Ann Allcroft, of Cavendish Lodge, near Mansfield.

At Newark, Mr. Lee, to Miss Moss.

At Nottingham, Joseph Harvey, gent to Miss Burrows.—Mr. Absalom Barnett, to Miss Sarah Ingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Cocks, druggist, 63.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mr. Partridge, apothecary, 87.—Mr. Wm. Goodburn.—Mr. Whitehead.—Mrs. Simpson.—Mr. John Smith, 54.

At Bingham, Mrs. Jebb.

At Winthorpe-house, near Newark, Mrs. Pocklington, wife of R. P. esq. 64.

At Bunny, Mr. John Greaves, 72.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Hogarth, of Louth, chemist, to Miss Spicer.

At Louth, the Rev. T. Paley, rector of Aldrington, Sussex, to Miss Allenby.

Died.] At Witham Common, Mrs. Dunhill, wife of Mr. D. of the Angel inn, Grantham.

At Roughton, near Horncastle, William Hirst Simpson, esq. major commandant of the Horncastle volunteer infantry, 52.

At Willingham, near Gainsborough, Miss Smith, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Louth, Mr. William Cooke, 50.—John Beatniffe, esq. formerly of Hull, 87.—Mrs. Tuxworth, 86.

At Stamford, Mrs. Boultby, wife of Mr. B. schoolmaster.—Mrs. Granger.

At Donnington, Mr. Joseph Foster, 66.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Grace Revil, 103.—Mr. William Hickin.

At Crowland Abbey, in his 85th year, the Rev. Moor Scribo, who had been rector of that parish upwards of forty years, to which he was presented by the late Charles Orby Hunter, esq.

At Horncastle, Mr. James Harrison, who had acquired a property of several thousand pounds as a pig jobber.

At Manby, near Louth, S. Wellfit, esq. 61.

At Upton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Samuel Leonard, many years chief constable for that district, 75.

The Rev. R. Lock, vicar of Long Bennington, in this county, and of Farndon cum Balderton, Notts.

At Partney, the Rev William Tyler, rector of Bratoft and Ashby, near Spilsby.

At Wharton, near Gainsborough, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Mr. B. printer, of Doncaster.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Barwell, near Hinckley, Thomas Pemberton, esq. to Miss Hooke, daughter of the late Lieut. colonel H. of the 17th regiment.

At Leicester, Mr. Cooper, of Bristol, to Miss Hacket.

At Lutterworth, Mr. William Neale, to Miss Straton.

At Shenton, Mr. Rubbley, of Earl's Shilton, to Miss Beeby.

Died.] At Coteshatch, the Rev Robert Marriott, rector of that place, and of Gilmorton, in this county, 67.

At Loughborough, Mr. Samuel Kirkman.

At Bean Manor Parks, Mr. Patchett, wife of Mr John P. 77.

At Leicester, Miss Elizabeth Bradsworth. —Edward, youngest son of W. Walker, esq.

At Humberton, Mr. George Wolfe, 98.

At Cadeby, Mr Samuel Marson, 20.

At Bilston, Mr. Glenn, 75.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Mary King, 85.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Alliott, 77.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Thomas Byng, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Maria Wwyllym.

At Handsworth, Mr. Steward, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, to Miss Martha Vickers.—Mr. G. Bradley, to Miss P. Lloyd, both of Birmingham.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. William Hanson, to Miss Wilrich.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mrs Mary Carey, 82

At Walsall, Mr. Henry Pitt, surgeon.

At Wolverhampton, Benj Pountney, esq.

At Lane End, in the Potteries, Mr. J. Newbold.

At Partingham, W. Winkle, gent.

At Brasley, John Wilkinson, esq. 80. He was a man endowed with a great mind happily blending great enterprize and energy. He was a great promoter of public improvements, friendly to agriculture and canals, and had few, if any equals, as an iron-master, in which, by his invention and spirit of enterprize, he was decidedly the first to bring that great branch of our national wealth and prosperity to its present pitch of perfection. Though he lived to see the iron trade rising into great importance, he still thought it in its infancy, and susceptible of much improvement; and although frugal in his manners and habits, he was not sparing of expensive experiments for the advancement of his favourite object, the iron trade, in which he had acquired, what he justly merited, an ample fortune. The loss of such a character, so extensively connected with the labouring classes of the community, cannot be otherwise than severely felt; but ever friendly to objects of national improvement, he has left directions to his executors to carry on his numerous works on their present extensive scale. He directed his body to be buried in an iron coffin at his seat at Castle-head, Lancashire, where he had created a considerable increase to his property, by reclaiming an extensive tract of moss land, which has been spoken of by agriculturists as one of the first efforts of the kind in this or any other country.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, William Withering, esq captain in the Warwickshire militia, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J Richards, esq.—Mr. M P. James, banker, to Miss Olivia Lloyd, daughter of Charles L. esq.—Mr. S. Wheeler, merchant, to Mary, only daughter of Henry Thomas, esq. —Mr. W. H. Smith, merchant, to Miss Mary Suter.

At Coventry, Mr. James Roly, to Miss Elizabeth Hewett.

Died.] At Whitley, Mrs. Jones. 69.

At Coventry, Mrs Holland, 84.—Mrs. J. Horsefall.—Mrs. Johnson.—Mrs Howard, 90.—Mr. Davies, 34.—Mrs. J Barnes, 71.

At Longbridge, Mr. Joseph Bick, twenty years one of the assessors and collectors of the king's taxes in Warwick.

At Kenilworth, Mrs Aldridge, 60.

At Atherstone, Mrs Allport.

At Coleshill, Mrs Rathbone.

At Warwick, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Loveday.

At Bedworth-hall, near Coventry, Mrs. Piercy, wife of Mr. William P.

At Birmingham, Mr. Francis Twist, 70.—Mr Jonathan Fardon.—Mr. William Foulks. —Mrs Phillips, wife of Mr. William P. 70. —Mrs. Bond, 77.—Mr. R. Haynes.—Mr. Friend.—Mr. Maddox.—Mr. Thomas Lucas. —Mr. Zaccheus Walker, merchant, 71.—Mr. Samuel Ward.—Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. George Edwards, 27.—Mrs. Ann Lowe.—Mr. Thomas Moss, 57.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellington, Captain George Smith, of Liverpool, to Miss Emma Hayward, of Shrewsbury.

John Humphries, esq of Rhiewport, Montgomeryshire, to Merial, daughter of the late Rev. D. Griffiths, rector of Hordley.

Died.] At her house, near Ellesmere, the Dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of Lord K. late lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

At Goulding, Mrs. Eliz. Langley, 84.

At Sutton, near Shrewsbury, Miss Ann Hiles, eldest daughter of Mr. Simon H.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Green.—Mrs Jones, wife of Mr. Humphry J. of the Angel inn.—

Mr. Robert Winstanley, 28.—Mrs. Ann Williams.

At Harnage Grange, Mr. A. Oliver.

At Stoke Park, Mrs. Clark

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Ellis, of the Shropshire volunteers —Mr. James Simpson, many years an officer of excise, 75.

At Hinton, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Dalson.

At Dinthill, Mr. Joseph Cooper, late a captain in the second regiment of Shropshire militia.

At Meole Brace, Mrs. Hughes, 75.

At Wigmore, Thomas Sayer, esq. formerly of the Highwood, near Leominster.

At Winnington, Mr. Wm. Robert.

At Belmont, Mrs Blakeway, relict of the Rev. Edward B. late minister of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

At Oswestry, Mr Richard Maddox, bookseller.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Sprigg, to Miss Charlotte Newcomb, daughter of the late Alderman N.—Mr. Sainsbury, to Miss Walters.

Mr. Smart, of Bengeworth, to Miss Goodhall, daughter of Mr. Thos. G. of Pershore.

At Worcester, Mr. William Hemming, of Redditch, to Miss Mary Ann Chamberlain.

Died.] At Stockton, Mrs. E. Nott.

At Worcester, Mrs. Bulkeley, relict of Richard B. esq secretary of the province of Nova Scotia.—Miss Parker, daughter of the late Rev. Charles P. rector of Turley and Hasfield, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Maddox.

At Wolverley, Mr Joseph Wheeler.

At the Broad Heath, Mr. George.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs Grainger.

At Shrawley, the Rev. George Bourne, fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and vicar of Steeple Barton, Oxfordshire.

At Madersfield, Mr. John Phillips, farmer.

At Crookbarrow Farm, near Worcester, Mr. Joseph Coney, of Sidbury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, having previously paid a visit to Gretna, Lewis Frazer, esq of the 15th regiment, to Miss Catharine St. George Williams, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of Whitcroft

At Weobley, Henry Moore, esq. formerly of the Homme, to Miss Phillipps

At Leominster, Thomas Froysel, of Risbury, to Miss Llewellin.

Died.] At Foy, William, second son of the Rev. John Jones.

At Bodenham, Mrs Newman, 80.

At Hereford, Mrs. Chapman, 74.—Mrs. Lane.—Mrs. Preece, of the Crown inn.

At Kington, Mr. David Moyther, surgeon, 66.

At the Meend, Wm. John Raymond, second son of Thomas Symonds, esq 13.

At Wigmore, Thomas Sayer, esq. formerly of the Highwood, near Leominster.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. William Wells, to Miss Blake.

At Tetbury, T. F. Byam, esq. to Miss Wight, eldest daughter of the late R. W. esq.

Mr. J White, of Painswick, to Miss Byam, daughter of William B. esq. of Willesley.

At Rodmarton H. J. Biedermann, esq. of Malmesbury Charlton, Wilts. to Miss R. Kilmister, daughter of Mr. K. of Culkerton.

Died.] At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Alice Leach, 107.

At Cheltenham, Captain G. B. Whinyates, nephew of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. —Mrs Williams, wife of Andrew W. esq. of Southampton.

At Gloucester, Mr. Joseph Evening, of London.—Mrs. Wood.—Miss Frances Smyth. Miss Chapman.

At Ebley-house, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Cooper, esq. and eldest daughter of Sir Sam. Wathen, 50.

At Tockington, Mr. John Player.

At Badgworth, Mr. Wm. Okey, 71.

At Sodbury, Mrs. Eliz. Brooke, relict of Henry B esq late of Bristol.

At Hay-hill, Mrs. Jones, wife of Ronyon J. esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Church Enstone, Mr. John Faulkner, of North Hinksey, to Miss Philippa Jolley

At Oxford, Mr. W. Quarterman, to Miss Wells.

Died.] At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Wightwick, 70.—Mr James Stevens.

At Oxford, Mrs. Bridgewater, 64.—On his way to Chepstow, on a visit to his son, Major James Hanvill, late of the island of Alderney. —Mr. Edward Wardle, surgeon to the Oxford volunteers, and one of the surgeons to the Radcliffe Infirmary, 27.—Mrs. Rice, 88.

At Sutton Courtney, Mr. Robt Hoare, 61.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, the Rev. J. Bull, M. A. late of Oriel college, Oxford, to Mrs. Kennedy, relict of Peter K. M. D. and only daughter of the late Sir David Williams, of Goldington house, Herts.

At Chesham, Mr. William Street, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. Moses Porter, of Clapham.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. John French, of Tyringham, to Miss Martha Fossey.

Died.] At Pyle, near Colnbrook, Henry Bullock, esq. one of the oldest magistrates in this county, 78.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At East Barnet, William, the youngest son of Henry Davidson, esq.

At Ware, Mrs. Edwards

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Aspley Guise, the Rev. William Denison, rector of Cublington, to Miss Aveling, sister to the Rev. Mr. A. rector of the former place.

Mr.

Mr. Groocock, of Ashford, Kent, to Miss E. M. Prim, second daughter of Thomas P. esq of Felmkersham.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Eliz. Tingay, 101.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kettering, Mr. William Glover, of London, to Miss Timms.

At Northampton, Mr. Walker, of London, to Miss Balaam.

Died.] At Wilby, Mrs. Slater, mother of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of that place, 91.

At Middleton Cheney, Mrs. Golby, wife of Thomas G. gent.

At Nassington, Mr. John Stilyards.

At Finedon, Mrs. Stanton, relict of Mr. S. of the Bell inn.

At Rockingham, Mrs. Day, relict of John D. gent.

At Thorpe Malsor, Miss Maunsell, daughter of Thomas Cecil M. esq. 24.

At Hinton in the Hedges, Mrs. John Scott.

At Huntsbury-hill, near Northampton, Mrs. Shaw, 76

At Yardley Gobion, Mr. William Hayes, a member of the Towcester troop of Northamptonshire yeomanry cavalry, 45.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodstone, Caryer Sherard, esq of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Miss Mary Bringhurst, second daughter of the Rev. John B.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Walker Wraight, jun. merchant of Wisbech, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of John J. esq.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mr. John Cook.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Toft, Thomas Steel, esq. of London, to Miss Haighton.

Mr James Rosin, jun. of Newton, to Miss Watson, daughter of Mr. W of Wisbech.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Spilman.—Mrs. Cole.—Mr. Michael Headley, 55.

At March Fen, Mr. Spilman.—Mrs. Cole.—Mr Michael Headley, 55.—Mr. Robert Woodward

At Newmarket, Mrs. Carter, 70.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Richard Veale Minty, esq storekeeper of his Majesty's ordnance at Yarmouth, to Miss Maria Josepha Hingame, daughter of the late Rev. E. Hingame, rector of Stratton St. Michael.—The Rev. Thomas Browne, D.D. master of Christ's College Cambridge, to Miss Lucy Astley, youngest daughter of the Rev. John A. of Thorpe.

At Yarmouth, Nathaniel Squire, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Margaret Corp

At Stuttfield Lodge, G. E. Beauchamp Proctor, esq. second son of Sir Thomas Beauchamp P. bart to Ellen, only daughter of Robert W. Hallet, esq. of the Priory, Berks.

Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Burnham, to Mrs North, relict of the late Rev Mr. N. and daughter of the late Rev. Armine Styleman, of Snettisham.

Died.] At Burgh hall, Mrs. Preston, wife of Major P. of Appleton.

At Great Dunham, Dalton Chamberlayne, esq. 87.

At Swanton Abbotts, Mr. Robert Cooper, 84.

At Mendham, Mr. Daniel Mayer, 73.

At Kenninghall, James Henry Charles, only son of Mr. James Butler, surgeon.

At Wiggenhall, St. Magdalen's, Mrs. Castle, 26.

At Ridlington, Mr. J. Engall, 84

At Costessey, Mr. Say.

At Trowse Mills, Phœbe, wife of Mr. D. Bloom, 50

At Thorpe Lodge, Miss Julia Harvey, third daughter of John H esq. 18.

At Worstead, Mrs. Bird, 70.

The Rev. J. Barnes, rector of Southtown, and vicar of Gorleston, near Yarmouth.

At Norwich, Miss S Prentice.—Mr. Bayfield, 56.—Mrs Grand, 80

At Bungay, Mr. John Utting, 62.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Palmer.

At Swaffham, Mrs Frances Blomefield, a maiden lady, niece to the author of the History of Norfolk

At Fakenham, Mrs Heath, wife of Dr. H.

At Coltishall, Mrs Hannah Bell, 72.

SUFFOLK

Married.] At Little Thurlow, Sir John Courtenay Honeywood, bart. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Henry Cooper, bart.

Died.] The Rev. Richard Waddington, rector of Cavendish, 70

At Sutton, Mrs Sarah Gross.

At Bury, Mr. John Smirk, 70.—Mr. R. Thompson, 55.

At Barningham, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. John B. 71.

At Saxmundham, Mrs Salmon, 24.

At Chelsworth, Mrs. Pocklington, widow of Richard P. esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. James Crickmore, of Witham, to Miss Barker, of Newcastle

At Felsted, Mr. Trueman, of London, to Miss S. Rutland, of the Swan inn.

Died.] At Langford grove, Nicholas Westcomb, esq. many years a magistrate of this county.

At Chelmsford, Mrs Clarke, several years housekeeper to the Shire Hall.

At Tingrith Hall, Blackmore, Eliza, second daughter of William Waller, esq. 17.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Witham, of the Red Lion inn.

At Bumpstead Helion, Mrs. Carter, 91.

At Sandon, Miss Cooch.

At Hacton-hill, Mr. John Wilcocks, 22.

At Colchester, Mrs. Lodington, relict of the Rev. John L. rector of Toft and Haddiscoe, 94.—Mrs. Nunn, wife of Mr. N. surgeon, 23.—David Dixon Lloyd, esq second son of the late Rev. Dr. L. of Lynn.

At

At West Hanningfield, Mr. Richard Finch, sen.

At Wrabness, the Rev. John Harrison, rector of that parish.

At Abberton, Mrs. Roul'et, wi'e of Mr. R. of London, and youngest sister of the late Francis Canning, esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Joshua Russell, esq. to Miss Wilde, daughter of Thomas W. esq.—Horatio Pope, esq. of Fant House, to Miss Lee, only daughter of William Lee, esq. of the Bower.

At Ashford, Lorenzo Moore, esq. major of the 85th regiment, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Morley Whorrey, esq of Selby, Yorkshire.

At Canterbury, C. J. Gerss, esq. of Ramsgate, to Sophia, only daughter of Joseph Ainsley, esq.

Died.] At Lee Grove, the only son of W. Ethrington, esq. of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 17.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Punnett, relict of Thomas P. esq. of Maidstone.—Mrs. Springall.—Mrs. Sarah Sladden, 74.

At Longport, near Canterbury, Mr. Edward Gurney, 70.

At Sandgate, George Lockett, esq. of Southampton-place, New-road, London.

At Sandwich, Mr. George Pettman, son of Mr. W. P. comptroller of the customs, 21.—Mrs. Elliott, 22.

At Margate, Mrs. Pocock, widow of Charles P. esq. 89.

At Ramsgate, James Townley, jun. esq. eldest son of James T. esq. of that place.—Mrs Taylor, wife of —— T. esq. of the royal navy.

At Brompton, Mrs. Hulett, mother of Mr. H. of the academy there.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Godden.

At Dover, Mr. Boyce Pilcher, 84.—Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Franklin A.

At Minster, Thanet, Mr Edward Browning, 60.

At Deal, Mrs. Fitzgerald, relict of Mr. F. surgeon, 70.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pumett, 90.—Mrs. Bridges, 23.

SUSSEX.

The Annual late Shew of Cattle and Sheep, for the Prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, was, as usual, most respectably and numerously attended The animals shewn were, in the opinion of the best judges, deserving the highest commendation, and decidedly proved that no other food than grass and hay is required to produce all the beauty which the respective animals shewn can ever attain. Mr. Lester, from London, exhibited a portable hand-thrashing machine, on an entirely new principle, without wheels, feeding rollers, brasses, or beaters, consisting of nothing more than one cylinder covered with convex inverted V's of cast iron, revolving with great velocity against similar V's, but concave, which remain at rest. The cylinder is turned by one horse, or two men, with one man and two boys to attend and supply it with corn, and clear it away when thrashed. It was warranted to thrash, with two men, from four to five bushels per hour, perfectly clean, without injuring either corn or straw; with one horse from seven to eight bushels in the same time. This machine has one peculiar and certain advantage for thrashing all kinds of corn, perfectly clean, when worked by hand, which is of the first importance to the interests of agriculture; that is, by totally removing the necessity of the farmer's attendance, for if the corn is presented too thick to the cylinder, so as not to be thrashed clean, the men cannot turn it, by which means the whole of the corn is disengaged, without the liability of imposition. As a specimen of its work, some corn was cut from an adjoining field, after a shower, some of the corn being so soft as to be pressed flat betwixt the thumb and finger, when it was deemed by the gentlemen and farmers present, not to be in a thrashing state. This was put into the machine, which, to the surprize of the spectators, thrashed it perfectly clean, without breaking, or in the least injuring either straw or corn.

The Wool Fair was numerously attended. Lord Sheffield stated, that the fine wools that were sold within a few months past, readily found a market at last year's prices; but there was very little demand for the coarser wools. The general opinion is, that the price of fine wool will exceed that of last year; and that the coarse will not attain last year's prices. This statement was acknowledged to be fair and candid; but notwithstanding there appeared to be less difference of opinion between the buyers and sellers than usual, they did not agree. No business was done at the fair, nor in the evening. The wool growers demanded from 2s. to 6s per tod less than they demanded at the fair last year, and from 1s. to 2s more than they had since received. Lord Sheffield exhibited specimens of fine wool grown in England, by Mr. Tollett, of Swinnerton hall; Mr. Fortman, of Bryanstone, Dorsetshire; and Mr. Hall, of Leighcourt, some pure Spanish, others of mixed breed; and also made several communications in favour of the Spanish breed; among others, that a three year old Merino Ryland wether, bred by Mr Tollet, weighed thirty-three pounds per quarter, and his fleece five pounds of superior wool

Died.] At the Grange, near East Grinstead, the Rev Johnston Towers, 46.

At Petworth, W. Johnson, esq. coroner for the western division of the county.

At Horsham, Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Capt. Charles A. of the east Middlesex militia, and sister of Lady Errol.

At Bognor, Matthew Richard Onslow, esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir Richard O. 27.

At Hamsey, Miss Guy.

At

At West Grinsted, Mrs. Ward, wife of James W. esq. 25.

At Berstmonceux, Mr. Edward Alfree, schoolmaster.

At Kottingdean, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Portslade, Mrs. Newman. 52.

At Lewes, Mrs Chapman, 67.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. Grist, to Miss Jessie.

At Portsmouth, Mr. L. Smith, to Mrs. Moore.—Mr. John Smither, of the Custom House, to Miss Oughton, of Wickham.

Died.] At Andover, Mr. Thomass Langstaff, druggist, 69.

At Bramdean, Mrs. Gomm, wife of the Rev. William G. rector of that place.

At Southampton, Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of the Rev. Mr. R. of Salisbury.—Miss Dowling, eldest daughter of Capt. D. of the South Hants militia.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Attfield, 70.—Mrs. Ellis, 70.

WILTSHIRE.

Several barrows in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge were lately opened, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, bart. who found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches in amber, wood, and gold; one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment, about three thousand years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom, with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

Married.] At Dinton, Mr. William Douty, to Miss Mary Coombe.

At Salisbury, Mr. W. F. Perry, of Ford, to Miss S. Cusse.

At Wilton, Mr. Hooper, of Marlborough, attorney, to Miss Penphrey.

Died.] At Cruswell, Mary Ann, third daughter of the Rev. John Wigsell, 15.

At Devizes, Mr. Philip Bath, of the White Lion.—Mr. Jefferies.—Mr. Whitford, a member of the corporation.

At Lacock, Mrs. Brindley, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Landford, Mr. James Andrews, 28.

At Salisbury, Mr. Richards, attorney late of Portsmouth.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hurley, Henry Warren, esq. to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Robert Mangles, esq.

At Farnborough, T. J. Harrison, esq. of Wearde House, Cornwall, captain in the royal artillery, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Mainwaring, youngest daughter of the late C. H. M. esq.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Batson Coxe, rector of East Shefford, to Miss Butler, niece to Francis Lovelock, esq. of Aving our.

At Cookham, John Russell, esq. student of Christ church, Oxford, to Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Eusebius Lloyd.

Died.] At Lambourn, Mr John Sheppard.

At Benson, Mrs Fulham

At Froxfield, Mr. Newbery.

At Reading, Mrs Willats.—Mrs. F. Manley.—Mr John Birling, 20.—Sophia, wife of J. G. Micklethwaite, esq. of Warbrook House, Hants, and daughter of Edward Strutt, esq. of Rack Heath Hall, Norfolk.—Mrs. Clements, 63.

At Newbury, Miss Tuckwell.

At Wokingham, Miss Broome, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. of East Bourne, Sussex.

At Southcote, Count Hector, late governor of Brest, and lieutenant general of the French marine, 86.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Anniversary of the Wool Mart, established by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, held at their Exhibition-yard in that city, a large quantity of Anglo Merino wool was deposited for sale—a more abundant supply than last year. A quantity exceeding the expectations of the Society, and of the growers, was disposed of, and at prices, for the most part, adequate to the demands of the owners. The extreme fineness of some lots was a great temptation to manufacturers, who were the chief purchasers; and the mode recommended and put in practice by Mr Joyce, of sorting and scowering the improved wool of the Spanish crosses (with the process of which many wool-staplers are not well acquainted), greatly tended to increase the business of the day. This institution, as yet in its infancy, bids fair to justify the patriotic intention of the Society in its establishment, by promoting the growth of, and giving publicity to, the Anglo-Merino wool, the excellence of which they have been the first to appreciate, by the requen premiums they have given to the manufacturers, as well as the growers of improved British wool.

Married.] At Bath, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K.B. to Miss Blacknall, of Parham, Suffolk.—Mr. D. Hopkins, to Miss M. Elford, only daughter of J. E. esq. of Plymouth.—Charles Semple, esq. to Miss Reynolds, daughter of Edmund R. esq.

At Bristol, the Rev. Godfrey Fausset, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss. Bridges, eldest daughter of Edward B. esq.

of

of Cardiff.—The Rev. Frederic Barnes, rector of Colyton, Devon, to Miss Bunce, eldest daughter of the late Capt. B. of the royal navy.

At Clifton, Richard Morgan, esq of Birchgrove, Glamorganshire, to Miss Susannah Maria Bush, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Burcot, Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Boys, widow of Lieutenant-colonel B. late inspecting officer on the recruiting service at Marlborough.—Mrs. Blennerhasset, widow of Arthur B. esq.—William Bonnel, esq. of Colchester.—Miss Ann Macdowal, eldest daughter of D. H. M. esq. of Walkinshaw, North Britain.—Miss Louisa Wallace, fourth daughter of the late Hill W. esq. of Belfast, major in the 14th regiment.—Mrs. Mary Lewis. After a very handsome remembrance of a servant who lived with her fifty years, and some legacies to a few particular friends, she bequeathed to the Bristol Infirmary (independent of 200l. left by her husband, to become payable at her decease), 1000l. 3 per cent. consols; 1500l. ditto to the Bristol Dispensary; 400l. ditto to the minister and churchwardens of St. James's, the interest to be annually applied in the distribution of shoes to the poor of that parish; 200l. ditto to the Asylum for poor Orphan girls; 200l. ditto to the Sunday School of St. James; 200l. ditto to the Blind Asylum; and the residue of her effects, which is considerable, to the ministers and churchwardens of St. James's, the interest to be applied to twelve poor widows of that parish not receiving alms.

At Clifton, Henry Metcalf, esq. of Merton House, Northumberland.—Lady Dunbar, relict of Sir George D. of Mochrum, bart.—Mrs. Parris, relict of David P. esq.—Hugh Mair, esq. of Friday-street London.—Miss Maria Newport, daughter of Wakeman N. esq. of Worcester.—John, the eldest son of John Hyde, esq.

At Bristol, Thomas Wilkins Morgan, esq. upwards of fifty years in the commission of the peace for this county, 78

At Taunton, Mrs. Roberts, relict of major-general R. M. P. for that borough.

At Chew Magna, Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Rev. Rowland P. 73

At Sodbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke, relict of Henry B. esq. of Bristol.

At Glastonbury, Mrs. Ivie, widow of John I. esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the gentlemen of Exeter, and its vicinity, was lately held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing an institution in that city, to be styled the West of England Infirmary, for curing diseases of the eye only. The plan was unanimously approved, and a subscription immediately entered into in order to carry it into execution.

A short time since, as some gentlemen were walking on the Hoe, Plymouth, curiosity led them to see a remarkable vein of fine sand, which has been discovered in the midst of the immense body of limestone rock, which composes that eminence; the sand is at least fifty feet above high water mark, and surrounded by the stone. One of the company thrusting his cane down to ascertain the depth of the stratum of sand, found that it struck against some hard body, which, on taking up, proved to be one side of the jaw of some non-descript animal: the teeth, of which there is a double row, are each nearly two inches long, and the jaw about eighteen inches, and evidently carnivorous. On searching farther, a joint of the back bone was discovered of an amazing size, being in diameter nine inches and a quarter by four and a half deep. There is no perpendicular hole for the spine, but three holes pass horizontally through the centre. Several other bones were found near the spot, all of which preclude the idea of its being a marine genus. The above are in possession of a medical gentleman in Plymouth.

Married.] At Teignmouth, Lieutenant Square, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Lott.

Died.] At Modbury, aged 87, Mr William Rosdew, who, for the last fifty years, had been a total recluse, denying himself not only the comforts, but almost the necessaries of life; by this extreme penury he had amassed a considerable property, a great part of which he most liberally distributed amongst his relatives before his death. He was a man of strict integrity, and, notwithstanding his love of money, scrupulously just in all his dealings. This extraordinary turn of a naturally strong mind, is supposed to have arisen from a disappointment in his affections, in an early period of his life.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Mudge, relict of Dr. M. and mother of Captain M. of the Phœnix.—The Rev. W. May, 56

At Tiverton, John Weech, esq 57.

At Exeter, Mrs. Collins, wife of Richard C. esq. and daughter of the late Rev. John Marshall, formerly master of the free grammar school in that city.—Mrs. Davie, wife of John D. esq.

CORNWALL.

The late meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society at Helston, was very fully and respectably attended, and the stock produced much exceeded the general expectation both in number and breed. Fifteen bulls, twenty rams, and six boars were entered for the premiums, which were adjudged as follows:—To Mr. A. Paul, of Camborne, for the best bull, five pounds.—To Viel Vyvyan, esq. for the second best bull, two pounds.—To Thomas Grylls, esq. for the best ram, five pounds To Mr. William Plomer, of St. Martin's, for the best ram yeaned in Cornwall, two pounds.—To Mr John Williams, of St. Hilary, for the best boar, two pounds.—From the specimens exhibited, particularly of sheep, it appears

pears that the neighbourhood of Helston has made very rapid advances in the improvement of live stock; and it is peculiarly gratifying to the lovers of agriculture, to observe, that the farmers have adopted the improved breed with much spirit and effect.

The following is an accurate statement of the present population of the Scilly islands.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	
St Mary's	546	619	
Trescow	197	214	
St Martin's	94	112	
St. Agnes	101	114	
Bryer	48	42	
Sampson's	16	17	
	1002	1118	Total 2120

Married.] At Erecock, Captain William Gossett, of the royal engineers, to Miss Gertrude Daniell, second daughter of Ralph Allen D. esq. M.P. for West Looe.

At Falmouth, Mr. John Michell, son of Mr. M. of the Ship tavern, to Miss Ann Lawrance, daughter of Mr. Theodore L.

At Redruth, Mr. William Pearce, to Miss Wolfe.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Carne, wife of John C. esq.

At Fowey, Miss Charlotte Polgrean,—Miss Philippa, Johns,—and Miss Ann James; none of them exceeding twenty years of age.—Mr. John Trethowan, aged 26, son of Mr. James Trethowan, shipwright.

At Camelford, Miss Jane Dinham, sister of Messrs. William and Charles D. aldermen of that borough.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. John Dovell.

At Truro, Mr. John Lance, having completed his 102d year. He had never experienced a day's sickness before that which occasioned his death. He has left a widow, aged 95.

WALES.

Married.] At Kidwelly, Mr. William Snead, son of the late Edward S. esq. of Swansea, to Miss Hatton.—Mr. Charles Snead, brother of Mr. W. Snead, to Miss Ann Maund, of Kidwelly.

At Llanbadarn fawr, Mr. D. Griffith, merchant, at Aberystwith, to Jane, second daughter of the late W. Jones, esq. collector of the customs at Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

At Llantisilan, Denbighshire, the Rev. R. B. Clough, jun. to Miss Amelia Maria Price, third daughter of the late R. W. Price, esq. of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire.

Died.] Near St. Asaph, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Robert Barker, M.D. aged 51 years, one of the physicians of the Chester infirmary. He possessed an excellent understanding, great urbanity of manners, and every qualification requisite for the arduous and important duties of his profession.

At Ely, near Cardiff, John Key, esq.

At Brecon, Thomas Williams, esq. attorney.

At the vicarage-house, St. Ishmael, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of the Hay, Breconshire

At Robert's Rest, Carmarthenshire, in his 40th year, the Rev. Owen Tudor Brigstocke, senior Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, and rector of Kilymaenllwyd, in the said county.—R. Wellington, esq. of the Hay Castle, Breconshire.

In his 49th year, by a fall from his horse, William Morris esq. of Blaennant, Breconshire, highly respected in life, and deservedly lamented in death. Mr. Morris was actively engaged in working several extensive mines in South Wales; he was a son of the late Lewis Morris, esq. of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, surveyor of Crown lands.

In North Wales, a division of Great Britain which has been long in a dormant state, a vigorous spirit of improvement has lately begun to manifest itself in different counties, especially in Carnarvonshire. Among the chief promoters of it may be reckoned W. A. Madocks, esq. M.P. A concise statement of what has been done by this gentleman, in the short period of six years, will shew how greatly proprietors in this part of the kingdom might improve their rents, yet better the condition of the lower classes of the community. The public improvements now executing in North Wales, from this gentleman's plans, are the following:—1. A new harbour at Porthdynllleyn; whence a safe and constant passage may be effected to Dublin, as there is, at all times, abundance of water for passage boats. This great undertaking, of which Mr. Jones Parry is also an eminent promoter and holder of shares, will soon be completed. 2. A new road from this harbour to join the English roads, by which thirty miles will be saved to travellers from London to Dublin, independently of much time, and avoiding the delay and danger of crossing the Conway and Bangor ferries. 3. An improved line of perfectly level road from the harbour of Porthdynllleyn through the new town of Tre-Madoc to Worcester and London, by which forty miles will be saved between Dublin and Bath, Cheltenham, and the Western towns. This road leads through very beautiful and romantic scenery. 4. An excellent road from Pont Aberglasslyn to Tre-Madoc. This was marked out on the ground by Mr. M's own hand, assisted by Dr. Morris, of Morva Lodge, on the sides of mountains so steep, that a man could scarcely dare to walk upright. It is now finished. The improvements going forward at Tre-Madoc, are—A harbour on the south-east boundary of the estate, viz. Ynys-Congor. 2. A canal from this harbour to the town of Tre-Madoc—finished. 3. The town of Tre-Madoc. This, when finished, will contain one street of a mile in length, and several cross streets, of a quarter of a mile each, besides

sides three squares. There are already built a market-place, and elegant market-house; a large church, two excellent inns, and upwards of a hundred houses. A weekly market is established, with an annual fair, and races. The houses are all built of grey granite, and covered with blue slate. The ground it stands on, with some hundreds of acres adjoining, was gained from the sea by embanking in 1800. 4. Embanking eight years ago 1800 acres of land from the sea; the greater part of which lets from thirty to forty shillings per acre. 5. Another embankment is begun, of shore-lands, contiguous, that will gain 3,500 acres of equal value, which, when finished, will be the noblest thing of the kind hitherto undertaken in Britain. An iron rail-way will be placed on the top of the embankment, which will connect the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, before separated by this oozy inlet of the sea. 6 Irrigating and flooding a large proportion of the land gained from the sea. 7. Planting several hundreds of acres of rocky spots and mountainous steeps; a work annually proceeding. So rapid has been the growth of these plantations, that the parts first planted are already worth from 60l. to 100l. an acre. A large nursery is established near the town, and considerable tracts of mountain are every year inclosed, and covered with larch. The scarcity of wood in this part of Wales, and the importance of Yns-Congor harbour, will render such plantations of great value in a very few years. 9. Establishing a complete woollen manufactory on the estate, and in the town an improved tan-work, in which the tormentil is used. 10. To these may be added, the building of an elegant villa, in a style, the simplicity of which corresponds with the nature of the scenery around it. The disposition also of the extensive grounds, the views from and round which, for several miles, are among the most singular and romantic in Wales. These public improvements are widely felt by the adjoining counties, and when the harbour and new roads are finished (for which Mr. M. has obtained separate acts of Parliament), the influx of wealth into this part of North Wales will totally alter and improve the condition of its inhabitants.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Major L'Estrange, of the King's County militia, to Miss Jane Jackson, second daughter of the late Colonel J of Prospect-house, county of Mayo.

At Glanmire, county of Cork, James Casey, esq. of Blossom-grove, to Miss Chatterton, daughter of the late Thomas C. esq.

At Toome church, in the county of Limerick, Vere Dawson Hunt, esq of Cappagh, county of Tipperary, to Miss Holmes, daughter of the late Philip Holmes, esq. of Millbrook, in the said county.

Died.] At Clonakilty, county of Cork, Townsend Beamish, esq.

At Dingle, county of Kerry, Lieut. T. Eagar, of the royal navy. The public and private life of this young gentleman created universal respect, love, and esteem. His bravery was evinced on the most perilous services; he fought, and he bled for his country, and he participated in his country's triumphs. He served four years on board the flag ship of the immortal Hero of the Nile.

At Roscrea, Christopher Downer, esq M.D.

At Crotto, county of Kerry, Miss Ponsonby, eldest daughter of Major Ponsonby.

In Dublin, Mr. James Vallance, bookseller, 74.

At Glencullen, near Killernan, in the county of Dublin, aged 109 years, 3 months, and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch was a keen sportsman, and a jovial companion, much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog, until a week before his death.

At Kilkenny, Lieutenant-general Eyre Power Trench, brother to the late Earl of Clancarty, 60. He entered early in life into the army, of which he was upwards of forty years an ornament. He served in America during the whole of the unfortunate war with that country; and raised, at his own expence, the 102d regiment of foot. He was appointed, in the first instance, to the command of the second battalion of the 27th regiment; soon after of the 5th garrison battalion; and he died in the command of the West India regiment. The rank of brigadier-general was conferred upon him in the year 1795; in 1798, he was appointed a major-general, and in 1805, a lieutenant-general. General Trench commanded in Connaught, his native province, in the years 1798 and 1799, where his vigilance and humanity were objects of admiration and gratitude.

At Ballyhack, in the county of Wexford, William Lambert, esq.

At Ballygurteen, in the county of Kilkenny, at the extraordinary age of 110 years, during the lapse of which he never experienced one hour's sickness, Dennis Carroll, farmer; he retained the full possession of his faculties to his last moments.

At Feltrim, Lady Tyrawley. Her death was occasioned by a scarlet fever, caught from a child brought into the house, belonging to one of the servants. Her ladyship was daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Levinge, and niece to the late Dr. Marlay, the admired Bishop of Waterford. The estates devolve to a son of Lord Granard.

At the seat of his nephew, General Cockburne, near Bray, Andrew Caldwell, esq. a gentleman of extensive learning, of refined taste, of great elegance and suavity of manners, and of a feeling heart. He was born in Dublin, but received his education in Glas-

gow, whence he was removed to the Temple. He was afterwards called to the bar, but inheriting a considerable property, he relinquished the profession of the law for more elegant pursuits. Soon after the death of his father, he obtained a seat in the Irish House of Commons, which he continued to enjoy for several sessions. Of his conduct in parliament, it is only known to the writer of this article, that he uniformly voted with the opposition, and rarely spoke. Soon after the Royal Irish Academy was instituted, he was associated with that learned body; and he was many years an active member of the Dublin Society, particularly in the department of the fine arts. Passionately fond of music, and a practical amateur, he warmly patronized the Italian comedians who got up (1764) burlettas in Dublin. But painting was the art to which he was most devoted, and with a view to the indulgence of that passion, he visited the collections in the Netherlands and at Dusseldorf. His travels, however, did not extend to Italy, and his motive for denying himself that indulgence does him great honour,—it was merely from the fear of exciting the anxiety of a tender mother by so long an absence as the performance of such a journey would require. On her death, he would gladly have gratified his anxious desire to visit Italy; but the French revolution, and its dreadful consequences, rendering the Continent a scene of danger to travellers, he was induced to relinquish his idea of visiting the collections of France and of Rome. Of the effusions of his pen, nothing is known, with certainty, to have been printed* but *An Account of the extraordinary Escape of* ATHENIAN STEWART, *from being put to death by some Turks, in whose Company he happened to be travelling.* Of this paper, only a few copies were struck off for the use of his friends. It is thought, however, that he contributed occasionally some articles on subjects of taste to the *Gentleman's Magazine.* But it is certainly known that the city of Dublin has obligations to his taste as a commissioner of wide streets. Mr. Caldwell possessed a collection of select and valuable drawings and paintings. And the late Alexander Mangin, esq. bequeathed to him an inestimable collection of prints, by all the great masters, to the forming of which he had devoted above thirty years of his life. It is hoped that this collection may not be dispersed, but added, in the state in which Mr. Caldwell received it from his friend, to the treasures of the British Museum, or some other public institution, where young artists may have an opportunity of inspecting it.

* The interesting anecdote of Howard, inserted in p. 224 of Dr. Aikin's excellent Life of that great philanthropist, was communicated by Mr. Caldwell, who had frequent opportunities of conversing with Howard during the time of his examination before the Irish House of Commons. I shall here take occasion to correct a slight mistake in that valuable work (see p. 209.) The portrait of Howard which is prefixed, was engraved by Manning (a young artist of great promise, who died soon after), from a sketch made by himself in St. Mary's church, Dublin.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lieutenant Thomas Byerly, of the Bombay native regiment, in his 24th year, at Baroach in Guzurat, of a fever which he contracted at Gogo, an outpost where he commanded, during the rains, and from which he was carried to Baroach as soon as his illness appeared to be serious. His friends have had the consolation to hear that the medical assistance was very respectable; and that he has left, impressed on the minds of all who knew him, the character of an upright and intelligent young man. By all of them he was esteemed, and is regretted.

Lost, in the Agatha of Lubec, off Memel, at the same time with Lord Royston, Colonel Pollen, the only son of the Rev. George Pollen, of Little Bookham, in Surry. He was in the 33d year of his age; and, possessing a fine and vigorous understanding, highly improved by education, and by his very extensive travels, there is no doubt, if he had returned to his native country (as he was attempting to do when this dreadful accident put a period to all his hopes), but he would have proved a distinguished ornament of it. His fortune would have been large, and his abilities and his experience would have amply qualified him for a seat in parliament. In 1796, he opposed the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, for the representation of the populous borough of Leominster, which he carried by a majority of one. He afterwards raised a regiment of fencibles at his own expence, for the service of Government, and attended with it on its being ordered to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; but for several years he has been constantly travelling on the Continent. At St. Petersburgh, he married one of the daughters of Sir Charles Gascoigne, (sister to the Countess of Haddington, now married to Mr. Dalrymple) who was with him when the wreck took place, but who was saved.

In the Tagus, Captain Conway Shipley, commander of the Nymph frigate. The circumstances attending his death were as follow: four boats from the Nymph frigate and Blossom sloop of war, armed, proceeded up the Tagus, under cover of the night, in order to attack a large Portuguese brig, mounting twenty guns, manned with a French crew, which lay moored above Belem castle, and immediately off the city of Lisbon. The boats got very near her before they were discovered, when a tremendous fire was immediately opened upon them from the ship, and also from several thousand troops which lined the shore. Captain Shipley headed the expedition,

pedition, and got first alongside of the enemy, and was the first who attempted to board, which he had nearly effected when he was unfortunately shot by a musket ball, and immediately fell overboard, and was seen no more! This calamitous circumstance so damped the spirits of the boats' crews, and finding themselves opposed by such an immense force, the enterprize was forthwith abandoned, and the boats returned down the harbour with the loss of their brave commander, one seaman killed, and a midshipman and three seamen wounded. Captain Shipley was the second surviving son of the Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. He entered into the naval profession at a very tender age, in the year 1793, under the protection of the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, in the Invincible of 74 guns, and displayed, in that ship, during the memorable action of the 1st of June, 1794, traits of courage rarely to be met with. He served the remainder of his time as midshipman, with Sir Robert Barlow, in the Phœbe frigate, and was made a lieutenant in 1800. He was made a post-captain in 1804, by Sir Samuel Hood, at Surinam, although his commission was dated previously in England as a reward for his gallantry in the capture of L' Egyptienne French frigate privateer of 36 guns. Captain Shipley then commanded the Hippomene of 18 guns; the privateer had been previously engaged by the Osprey, sloop, commanded by the late Captain G. Younghusband, and in consequence made but a faint resistance: that however did not lessen the merit of Captain Shipley, who, in a corvette with only 93 men on board, 39 of whom were foreigners, attacked a vessel with a complement of nearly 300 men; but his letter upon the subject to Sir S. Hood will ever be preserved as a memento of modest merit. Without attaching the least credit to himself, he delineated the bravery of Captain Younghusband and his crew in such colours as must have drawn admiration from every peruser. Upon Sir S. Hood being appointed commodore of a squadron in the winter of 1806, he applied for Captain Shipley, then commanding the Comus of 20 guns. A stronger proof of the esteem in which that gallant officer held the deceased could not be adduced, the Comus being far from a desirable ship for such an expedition. Captain Conway Shipley was in his 26th year, a native of Flintshire, North Wales, tall and handsome in his person, firm and steady in his attachments, an invaluable friend, and most engaging in his manners. Perhaps there never existed an individual who more fully possessed the power of inspiring all he commanded with sentiments similar to his own.

At Charleston, South Carolina, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. George Woodham, late of Covent garden theatre. This young man's powerful retentive faculty and brilliant musical abilities enabled him to take Mr. Braham's part in "the Cabinet," on that gentleman's secession, at three hours notice, in which he displayed great science, and received general approbation. His death was occasioned by an encore, where his exertions burst a blood vessel; after which he survived but a few days.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of four large fleets, viz.—The East India, Jamaica, Leeward Island, and Oporto. The Indiamen are the Marquis Wellesley, Earl Howe, Lady Castlereagh, Surry, Lord Hawkesbury, Aily Castle, Castle Eden, Lord Duncan, City of London, from Bengal and Madras; the Devonshire, Metcalfe, and Charlton, from Bombay; and the Windham, from Bencoolen, with a few vessels from the South Seas. They sailed from Point de Galle the 14th of March, and from St. Helena the 19th of June. We shall in our next give the particulars of their respective cargoes, the vessels not having as yet invoiced at the Custom-house.

The Honourable East India Company have declared for Sale on Wednesday, the 24th of August, 1808, prompt the 25th of November following:—

Prize per Alexander—3 Tubs Camphire—417 Bundles Rattans—13 Chests Souchong Tea—5 Boxes ditto—163 Bags Coffee—114 Casks, 463 Baskets, and 11 Bags, Sugar—21 Chests Mace—and 2 Bales Cinnamon,

Prize per Thames—1609 Bags, and 7 Casks Coffee.

The Jamaica fleet consists of nearly 200 ships, that from the Leward Islands nearly equal, in number; and the Oporto fleet about 50 sail of vessels. This latter fleet brings a good supply of Port wine into the market; and several vessels have within a few days sailed for Oporto for the purpose of bringing home large quantities of this article. In spite of all Buonaparte's plans, our trade with different parts of Portugal and Spain goes on without interruption, as several vessels have sailed for Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, &c. for the purpose of disposing of British manufactured goods, and bringing home sherry, indigoes, cottons, &c. in return. Our commerce with South America has already caused a considerable rise in the cotton markets of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, of full 2d. per lb. owing to the large orders for manufactured cotton goods from the Brazils. Birmingham, Sheffield, and, in fact,

fact, every town in the kingdom where any manufacture is carried on, are busily employed, being all full of orders of every description of goods. Even the potteries of Staffordshire, as well as Stourbridge, for glass ware, have got their share

The very extensive imports lately made of tallow from Brazil, has caused a reduction to take place in the prices of soap and candles; and it is to be hoped that a further reduction will soon take place, as large quantities of tallow are expected in the next fleet from South America, as likewise barilla, from Spain, the Mediterranean, Sicily, &c. &c.

Several Greenland ships have arrived at Hull, Whitby, &c. with complete cargoes, which circumstance, no doubt, will reduce the present high price of whale oil. Upwards of 1500 bags of Italian rags were brought home by the last Mediterranean fleet, in consequence of which London rags have lowered in price nearly 4s. and canvas has fallen to 43s. the commissioners of his Majesty's yards having latterly sold the canvas, without saving the good pieces for other purposes, as they formerly used to do. Wools are very low, from the large quantity on hand; but we are happy to say that a considerable degree of activity now prevails in the Yorkshire manufacturers. In London the merchants are at present making large purchases of baizes, serges, flannels, Yorkshire cloths, &c. for Spain, Portugal, and South America.

Few circumstances could more strongly mark the depressed state of the woollen trade than the fact of no wools having been sold at Lewes, Thetford, and two or three others of the principal fairs for this article, lately held. The holders of the article at these places have not, it is true, adopted the most likely means for disposing of the same, especially in a falling market, by generally concerting a price, before consulting with the buyers. At Hounslow fair, where a more liberal policy is pursued, all the fleece in the fair, amounting to 700 tods, were sold at about 2s. less than last year's prices; of the finer sorts, viz. South-downs from 51s. to 47s. per tod of 28 lbs. Wiltshire from 44s to 41s. and Dorset 42s. to 38s. per tod. At the present conjuncture, when a great portion of the Merino sheep are likely to become food for the armies contending for the possession of the northern provinces of Spain, where the flocks are at this time depasturing, it seems of the utmost consequence to adopt every means for facilitating the increase of this invaluable breed of sheep in England. An annual fair for the sale of Merino and Merino-crossed wools only, has, by the active zeal of Lord Somerville, been established in Mr. Sadler's Repository Yard, in Goswell-street, which promises to be of the utmost service to those entering on the cultivation of Merino wool, by enabling them to send up any quantity, great or small, for disposal by auction, at a sale which the London wool buyers can attend with as little inconvenience to themselves, as to bid for cargoes of Spanish wool at Garraway's: and accordingly their attendance was very full at the first of these, on the 28th of July, when a large quantity of wools, crossed in every degree by Spanish rams, were readily sold, unscowered, at 2s. to 4s. 1d. per pound, according to their respective fineness.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 16	Aug. 19
Hamburgh..	35 2	35 2 ..	35 2 ..
Altona .. .	35 3	35 3 ..	35 3 ..
Amsterdam	36 3	36 3 ..	36 3 ..
Paris	24	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¼	49¼	49¼ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	70	70	70 ....
Dublin	10½	10½	10½ ....
Cork	11½	11½	11½ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. to 4l. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 2l. 16s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 2l. 16s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 8s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
———Sussex, 3l. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
———Farnham, 5l. to 7l. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 10th of August, 1808, is 37s. 11¾d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in August, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 655l. per share, dividing 42l. per annum, nett—Leeds and Liverpool, 178l dividing 8l. per annum, nett—Grand Junction, 127l. o 132l.; the last half yearly dividend was 2l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, 35l. for 96l. paid—Huddersfield, 18l. per share—Kennet and Avon, 24l.—Ellesmere, 54l —West-India Dock Stock, 156l. per cent. dividing 10l per cent nett—East India Dock Stock, 120l. per cent. dividing 5l. per cent. nett—London Dock, 116l. per cent. dividing 5¼l. per cent. clear—East-London Water-Works, 50l. to 52l. 10s. per share premium—West-Middlesex ditto, 18l. to 21l. per share premium—Globe Insurance, 116l. per cent.—Albion ditto, at par to 2l. per cent. premium.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the *plantæ luridæ* are far from being the favourites of cultivators, yet some of them, independently of the gratification which a more close inspection of their flowers affords, please the eye by their peculiar habit, and the touch by the velvety softness of their foliage; Solanum igneum, horridum, &c. may pass for exceptions. A very fine plant of this tribe, the pendulous flowered Henbane, Hyoscyamus *Scopolia*, of which we have hitherto wanted a good figure, is given in the last Number of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE. Matthioli, its first discoverer, took it for a species of what is now called Atropa; Scopoli, although he found a difference in the fruit from that of the Deadly Nightshade, still associated it with it; Jacquin afterwards considered it as sui generis, under the name of Scopola; and lastly, Linnæus referred it to the genus Hyoscyamus, where, we trust, it will be suffered to remain for some time, notwithstanding the plausible arguments here adduced to shew its nearer affinity with Atropa. As the calyx of this species cannot properly be called *inflated*, we could have wished to see the Linnean specific character somewhat altered; and, indeed, though we have been lately reprobating the rashness with which we see some modern writers attack, without exception the often much more significant specific phrases of preceding botanists, we are not inclined to commend Dr. Sims for his excess of delicacy in this respect.

Fumaria *Cucullaria*. There are some other North American species that have the same peculiarity in their flowers, (which by the way have more the appearance of *bracteæ* than of *cucullæ*), and may, perhaps, constitute a distinct genus. The difference, indeed, is here stated to be trifling, since, to produce the same kind of flower, as in the other Fumariæ, nothing is required but the curtailing of the horns, and uniting the six filaments into two. But who has a right to do this? A double plate is assigned to Dr. Smith's *Embothrium speciosissimum*, the well known Waratah of the natives of New South Wales. Both this and the figure of the same plant given in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, for this month, are from Mr. Woodford's collection, where alone it has as yet flowered in Europe. Dr. Sims has pointed out, contrary to Dr. Smith, that the flower is not four-petaled, but divided only a very small distance from the extremity, except where the style by its pressure cleaves it nearly down to the base.

Allium *inodorum*, is well figured, and completely described by Mr. G. who thinks it to be the same with Michaux's *mutabile*. This species recommends itself by being scentless, that is, with regard to the peculiar smell of Garlick; for its flowers are odorous.

The Iris suite in the Magazine is really beautiful, and does particular credit to Mr. Edwards. We have in this number the Portuguese purple flag Iris *sub-biflora* of Brotero, and distinct from all the rest, particularly from *I. biflora* of Linnæus: the flower approaches nearest to that of *germanica*. As the name *sub biflora* is meant to express the circumstance of the same root sometimes throwing up flowering stems, at different seasons, Mr. G we think, would have been fully authorized to change such an ambiguous and misleading specific name.

Iris *spuria* var. β. is Pallas's *halophila*, which together with Mr. G's former Iris *halophila* and *ochroleuca*, the author is now induced to consider as varieties only of *spuria*; a representation very proper and laudable.

The last plant is Aphylanthes *monspeliensis*, of which it may be curious to observe that Forskoel, as appears from his own specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, mistook it for Dianthus *prolifer*.

Mr. Andrews has figured, in the last Number of his REPOSITORY, the Cochineal Torch-Thistle, Cactus *coccinellifer*, but the specimen from which the drawing was made, appears to have been rather imperfect. We do not recollect to have seen the plant with so small flowers. The account here given of the culture of Cochineal, is certainly not taken from the interesting and amusing work of Thierry de Menonville.

A very characteristic figure is that of Juniperus *Dauurica* (not Daurica) of Pallas, a rare species, which, though described by Gmelin, and figured in the Flora Rossica, and from thence taken up by Georgi, is, for reasons unknown to us, left unnoticed by Willdenow. This fine hardy evergreen is a very acceptable addition to our collections: the figure was taken at White Knights.

Tropœolum *pinnatum*; the leaves of this plant are subpeltate, with five obtuse lobes, the petals, according to the specific difference here added, are toothed at the top, though in the figure they are mostly represented as gashed down to the unguis; the flowers are said to be pinnate, from which circumstance the specific name appears to be derived; but we confess our ignorance as to the meaning of *flores pinnati*. This very handsome little Nasturtium, which is found in the collection of the Comtesse de Vandes, where nothing of its native place and history could be learnt, undoubtedly belongs to the Nasturtium hydridum, of which Linnæus says *habitat nullibi*.

Origanum *Tournefortii*. We find that in gardens and Herbaria the O. Dictamnus, especially the variety with less tomentose leaves, is often confounded with Tournefort's O igaeum; and, indeed, the originally four-cornered spikes which this latter species often adopt

(as

(as is the case in the specimen here figured) is so lax an appearance as hardly to be distinguishable from those of the former Mr. Andrews' Latin translation of "Native of Greece," is "Habitat in *Magna Græcia*;" and instead of describing the plant, he enters into a very complete description of the Convent of the Virgin of Amorgos, which, from some strange mistranslation, as we suppose, he compares to a "Chest of Drawers!"

Proeta *Abrotanifolia, minor.* A handsome variety with trifurcated pointed leaves and small terminal head of flowers.

The last Number of the PARADISUS LONDINENSIS, a double one, having that of the preceding month united with it, contains Primula *sedifolia*, the P. or Aretia *Vitaliana* of other botanists, of which a very pleasing figure is given. If Decandolle had a right to take up this plant among his *plantes grasses*, Mr. Salisbury may be thought equally right in calling it *sedifolia*: but both these gentlemen seem to have been led astray by Father Gregory's stupidity, who sent the plant in question to Columella, as a new species of Sedum, to which not any one part of it has the smallest resemblance.

Erodendrum *turbiniflorum.* A singular nearly stemless Protea from Mr. Hibbert's collection. The bearded awns of the corollas, we are told, are "frizzled into as impenetrable a fence, as the wigs of our bishops, and these (the floral wigs, we suppose) must effectually put a stop to any such adulterous intercourse as the late Peter Collinson reported to have taken place between the flowers of two apple-trees, in a letter read, by Dr. I. E. Smith, to the Linnean Society. Had such a comparison been introduced, either to illustrate the inflorescence of this plant, or even merely with a view of giving to foreign botanists an opportunity, through the medium of Mr. Hooker's figure, of becoming acquainted with a nondescript species of wigs, indigenous only to this country, we should not have blamed Mr. Salisbury even if he had incorporated it in the specific character of his plant; but we were sorry to find it only preparatory to another attack upon the President of the Linnean Society, who is informed, that after having publicly blamed Mr. S. for indecorous allusions, it would have been more consistent in him to suppress a passage of that nature! What a wretched apology for quarreling, and how unskilfully introduced!

Although to a certain class of readers, we doubt not but that it is amusing enough to find the dull sameness of botanical description now and then enlivened by these polemical episodes, we own that it excites in us a melancholy reflection, when two fellow labourers in the field of a science, generally supposed rather to harmonize than exasperate the mind, are seen to fill with squibs and abuse, the pages destined to convey to posterity the vast discoveries they daily make, and thus to render the memory of their unhappy strife, as eternal as the works they compose!

The next figure, and one of the best we have seen, is Lachnæa *buxifolia*, which is here called L. *glauca*. The digression which Mr. Salisbury makes in the text to this plate, is far more to the purpose than that of the preceding; it is on the diversity of opinion among botanists, whether the flower in the natural order of the Thymelææ, should be styled calyx or corolla; his reasons are decidedly in favour of corolla.

Orchis *bracteata*, changed here into *bractealis*. The dissections, if we mistake not, are drawn by the describer himself, and well executed.

The last plate, a double one, represents Embothrium *speciosissimum* of Dr. Smith, which, not being considered by Mr. S as of superlative beauty, is by him called *speciosum*. His observation on the division of the corolla, is the same as that of Dr. Sims, and he also remarks, that what was called the back of the flower, is really the front; but this is surely disputing about words merely. We think the Figure given of the Waratah, in the Botanical Magazine, is both more correct and better coloured than this. In some native specimens that we have seen, the bractes are both larger and more numerous.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

JULY.

Fruiting month.

Berries and pulpous fruits of various kinds,
The promise of the blooming spring, now yield
Their rich and wholesome juices.

THE same sultry weather with which the last month concluded, continued at intervals till the middle of the present. On the first, the thermometer in the shade stood as high as 70°; on the thirteenth it was the same; and on the fourteenth it was as high as 79°. This was certainly by far the hottest day we have had this year. On the 14th and 15th, we had thunder; and in the nights, lightning from the south and south west was remarkably vivid. On the 21st, in the morning, there were some gentle showers; and from the 26th to the conclusion of the month sufficient rain fell to render the country once more green and pleasant.

It

It is the remark of a Swedish naturalist, that after the summer solstice, no species of trees are known to grow much; and therefore that hedges should then be clipped.

July 1. The corn-cockle (*agrostemma githago*), red eyebright (*Bartsia odontites* of Dr. Smith), blue-bottle (*Centaurea cyanus*), round-leaved snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum spurium*), calve's-snout snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum orontium*), common toad-flax (*Antirrhinum linaria*), yellow stone-crop (*Sedum reflexum*), tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), and hare's foot trefoil (*Trifolium arvense*), are all in flower.

July 9. A few mackrel were caught this evening, but by no means sufficient to afford any recompence for the hitherto general want of success which the fishermen have had.

July 12. On attentively observing a hillock formed by horse-ants, I remarked that several of the winged individuals had begun to come abroad.

The harsh cry of the land rail or corn-crake, as it is called in some counties (*Rallus crex*), has excited no inconsiderable alarm amongst the common people near Emsworth, in the south-east corner of Hampshire. This bird, which is very uncommon throughout the sea-coast districts of the county, was heard in the fields one evening, in the early part of the present month. As it runs rapidly along amongst the grass and corn, and emits its cry, after short intervals, in different and sometimes distant parts, the persons who heard it, believed it to proceed from some supernatural being, and absurdly represented it as such amongst their neighbours.

July 19. The day was cloudy, and I was somewhat surprized, on searching the boggy ground of an extensive common for insects and plants, to remark that the flowers of the round and the long-leaved sundew, (*Diosera rotundifolia* and *longifolia*) were fully expanded. I never observed them in this state before.

July 21. Sand-launces or wreckle, (*Ammodytes tobianus* of Linnæus) are now upon the shores, and, at low water of the spring-tides, are dug out of the sand in great numbers.

The following hardy garden plants and shrubs are in flower:—Yellow jasmine (*Jasminum fruticans*), greater honey-wort (*Cerinthe major*), white phlox (*Phlox suaveolens*), spotted stalk phlox (*Phlox maculata*), common marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*), tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), tutsan (*Hypericum androsæmum*), and garden chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*).

July 25. The caterpillars of the puss moth (*Phalæna vinula*), began to spin their cases previously to their change into chrysalids.

Some chrysalids of that interesting but destructive insect, the lacquey-moth (*Phalæna neustria*), this day changed to their perfect state in a box in my room. These moths lay their eggs in the autumn, with great regularity, in rings round the tender shoots of apple trees. The caterpillars are produced from the eggs when the ensuing leaves are putting forth, and, in some orchards, they become a great nuisance, by devouring the foliage, and occasionally almost covering the trees with their webs.

Towards the end of the month, great numbers of the large magpie-moth (*Phalæna glossulariata*), the caterpillar of which commits so much havoc amongst the leaves of the gooseberry and currant trees, were flying about the hedges and lanes. They are much more numerous this year than I have remarked them for several seasons past. Some of them are on wing not only all day, but during the greatest part of the night.

July 30. So many mackrel were caught last night, that to day they are selling for six pence a dozen

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the southern parts of the island the harvest work has been chiefly finished, and the grain mostly well secured; and in the more northern districts this sort of field labour is in an unusual state of forwardness; a fortnight will, probably, if the season continues fine, put a period to their work. In both parts of the kingdom the crops are very fine, and in general full; but in the former, the wheats have been more injured by the *smut* and *mildew*, than in the latter. There can, however, be no doubt of there being generally a very good harvest.

The turnip crops, especially those put in at a late period, have come on better than could have been supposed; and if the weather should be droppy, they will probably be good crops. Those which were early sown, are, in general, excellent.

A great extent of land has been well prepared for wheat in both the above parts of the kingdom, and will be sown as soon as seed can be provided.

The potatoes in all the more northern parts of the country have the most promising appearance.

The prices of grain continue rather stationary.—Wheat fetches from 60s. to 84s. per quarter.—Barley, from 40s. to 46s.;—and Oats, from 36s. to 40s.

The live stock, both of the fat and lean kind, are somewhat on the decline.—In Smithfield market,

market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone;—Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.;—Veal, 5s. to 6s.;—and Pork, 5s. to 6s.

The prices of hay and straw are much as in our last.—Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 18s.;—Straw, from 1l. 19s. to 2l. 5s.;—and Clover, from 6l. 4s. to 7l. 16s.

Hops continue promising in most places.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of August, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30 18, Aug. 23 & 24. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.50. July 28. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 2-tenths of an inch. } This small change occurred between the morning of the 27th & 28th inst. on the former it was 29.7 on the latter 29.5.

Thermometer.

Higheft 79. July 25 & Aug. 4. Wind N. & S.W.
Lowest 52. Aug. 24. Wind N.E.

Greateft variation in 24 hours. } 10°. } On the 11th in the morning, the mercury was at 64° and on the 12th at the same hour it was only 54°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month, is equal to 4.67 inches in depth. The average height of the barometer is 29.893; and that of the thermometer 64.67. The changes in temperature and density of the atmosphere, have been but trifling. The quantity of rain, which is much above the average quantity for a month, fell almost all in the early part of the month; there have been however eleven days in which there has been rain; but on the whole, there was probably never known a more favourable season for the harvest. The wind has been variable, and sometimes it has blown cold for the season.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We have a full moon on the 4th instant, about eleven in the evening; and new moon on the 20th at half past seven in the morning. The full moon happening so early in the month, it will not be the true harvest-moon. This is always the full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox, or that which happens nearest to the 22d of September. It is denominated the harvest-moon, because it rises about the full for several successive nights, with but a small difference in the times of her rising, and happening about the harvest season, is supposed to be particularly favourable, by lengthening day-light, to the getting in the fruits of the earth. This small difference, which is on the average about fifteen or twenty minutes only, while at other times in the month it is sometimes more than an hour and a quarter, occurs every month, but as it does not happen at the full, no notice is taken of it. For this year the full moon for the present, and that for the next, are almost equally favourable, and might be both denominated harvest moons. We shall now, for an evening or two, trace the moon's course; on the 9th she rises four minutes after eight: she is then in about the 13° of Leo, and nearly in the ecliptic: as she rises in the heavens, she will be found about mid way between the star Alpha in the Ram's head, and Menkar in Cetus. At nine she is 53° from Markab in the Pegasus. On the 10th she rises soon after the Pleiades, passing shortly after an imaginary line drawn from these stars to the Menkar; and at nine she will be 65° nearly from Markab, having in twenty-four hours travelled about 12° in her course. On the 12th, she rises a little before, and above Aldebaran, and as she mounts in the heavens, Orion seems to follow her with great splendour.

Mercury is a morning star till the 11th. Venus is an evening star, but not yet visible. Jupiter will be a fine object for the telescope. Eclipses of his first satellite will take place on the 6th, 13th, 15th, 22d, and 29th.

The dial, and well regulated clocks and watches should, at the beginning of the month be together, but on the last day the clocks will be more than ten minutes after the sun.

**** Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISLOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3 Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.*